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Costs of illegitimate children exorbitantly high!

Fathers of illegitimate children in this country, 1,100,000 of them, seem to have been plunged into a defenceless, helpless situation.

The "Society of Maintenance Payers for Illegitimate Children in the Federal Republic" (VDU) is to be wound up. This has existed for two years to limit the "legal extortion" of money from fathers of illegitimate babies by women and child welfare organisations.

VDU Chairman Wolfgang Rittig used strong words at a meeting of the Society in Nuremberg's Hochstrasse attempting to hold the thousand members together.

He declared war in the attempt to use all means at the men's disposal to stop a flood of monetary claims for illegitimate children.

The basis of his arguments was: "The cost of living has risen by twenty per cent

in the past five years but the cost of supporting illegitimate children has risen by 100 per cent.

Hamburg lawyer Gerhard Lüders backed up the society advising them to argue on these lines: "The illegitimate child has advantages in all directions. If the mother marries, the child has two sources of income, his natural father and his step-father."

Arguing on these lines the VDU protested against such "secret" adoptions and the supposedly unchecked duration of enforced maintenance. The society demanded limits to the amount of money paid to bastard children in order to protect the father's legitimate family.

Rittig's complaint was typical: "We fathers have the worst fate since we have to pay up to eighty per cent of the upbringing of our own children."

The VDU president was not exaggerating. He had reckoned that the day will come when half the population of this country can be brought up on maintenance costs.

The Nuremberg society claimed that in November 1968 seven million were covered by illegitimacy legislation whereas in the previous year the figure was between only five and six million. This represented a greatly increased number of illicit fathers, single mothers and natural children.

The illegitimate fathers organisation is not noted for mincing words. The men used sentences such as: "Mothers of illegitimate children should fork out just as much as fathers."

Or: "In most cases mothers of illegitimate babies have more cash than our own wives."

Rittig even had the idea of entering the Bundestag in 1963 with a Fathers Party. But this idea was stillborn because of lack of funds.

The millions of illegitimate fathers prefer to remain anonymous in order, Rittig says, "to avoid discrimination in their jobs and in society at large."

(DIE WELT, 9 March 1970)

Will a plane with 400 seats make the airline happier than the passengers?



Since the world's largest and latest (and most expensive) jetliner, the Boeing 747, was announced to the world, some people have been worried about sharing a plane with so many people.

They won't be, once they've been how they'll share it. The cabin is divided into five big "living rooms."

You'll have a lot of space to walk around in two wide aisles. (In first class you can even go upstairs, where we have a bar-lounge.)

You can watch movies or listen to music. But we've also reserved one room for people who don't want to be entertained.

We won't serve meals from a

carriage. We'll serve them by hand. And to serve you fast, every room has its own kitchen. (You can also have special food if you're on a diet.)

These are only a few features of our new plane.

We're happy to have it. And we think our passengers will be, too.

 **Lufthansa**

NEWS IN BRIEF

Kissing time

Two Munich students have set a new world kissing record, beating a time set by two London students 40 years before.

David Atkinson, 20 and his 19-year-old girlfriend Jenny Winmill osculated for exactly 101 minutes.

In Munich, business management student Frederic Arroyo, 25, kissed friend 22-year-old art student J. Schaefer for exactly 101 minutes, the previous record by five minutes and twenty seconds.

The competition in Munich was organised by a local evening paper. Immediately it heard news of the new record in London for a marathon smooch (Süddeutsche Zeitung, 9 March 1970).

Philandering

Maintenance must be paid for years and have farmer for his bull's "adultery" been in full swing since the according to a Senate decision in Kennedy era. Yet so far they have succeeded merely in preventing the situation.

In a village on the west coast, going from bad to worse. Schleswig-Holstein a love-struck bull. This is due only in part to disturbed his neighbour's meadows since the Cuba crisis, the Viet-

The neighbouring farmer sued the owner because the calves were put in a mistake would appear to have been cows were not mature enough for lack of coordination.

The court decided the bull's seed for security, power politics and must pay 250 Marks per calf. The bull's seed, indeed, been sufficient. (Süddeutsche Zeitung, 6 March 1970).

Smoking

Käte Strobbe's Ministry of Health will in future measures taken and the timing. Family Affairs will in future measures taken and the timing. The first few months of this year have been laden with smoke and foremost witnessed initiatives tobacco fanatics.

The Minister has introduced a regulation that from now on in all ministry meetings and conferences should be a vote as to whether smoking is to be permitted or not.

Käte Strobbe said that the Ministry could set a good example to everywhere on the health risks the sleet on those who never even light a cigarette. She said that whatever the result the vote there should at least be a smoking pause. (Hannoversche Allgemeine, 6 March 1970).

Pets allowed

Cats and dogs will not enter under fire from the Bonn Ministry.

Helmut Westphal, Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry assumed Bundestag at question time that the Ministry is not planned to prevent the lions keeping cats and dogs as pets. (DIE WELT, 3 March 1970).

Family holdup

A sixteen year old girl in Frankfurt held up her mother and mother demanding one hundred Marks from them.

She brandished a pistol and threatened to shoot. "Give me the money or I'll shoot," Police state that the girl and her mother of the same age were given 90 Marks. The mother and ten Marks by the 75-year-old granny. (Hamburger Abendblatt, 2 March 1970).

The German Tribune

A WEEKLY REVIEW OF THE GERMAN PRESS

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Berlin plays a key role in the detente debate

limitation talks between the two super-powers, begun in Helsinki, will continue in Vienna. Salt will indicate whether the defusing of the international situation has reached a stage sufficient for a solution to the crucial problem of detente, arms control, to appear feasible.

Progress at the Four-power talks in the old Control Commission building in West Berlin is, then, on the one hand a sine qua non for success at the Vienna Salt talks. At the same time the Berlin talks are unlikely to come to a successful conclusion unless progress is made on arms control.

And not until agreement has been reached on both points can there be any hope of an agreement on the renunciation of the use of force between Bonn and Moscow or of progress towards an improvement in relations between Bonn and East Berlin, which cannot be said to have improved as a result of the Erfurt summit.

The Berlin Question thus plays a key role for the progress of attempts to bring about a relaxation of tension on other fronts. It is high time a serious attempt were made to attempt to find a solution.

Governing Mayor Schütz of West Berlin recently registered anxiety lest the entire corpus of detente collapse as a result of the Berlin problem being let slide so long that one day it is realised that a solution is impossible.

This anxiety could be put in stronger terms. Were the Allies to be agreed on all issues relating to detente except West Berlin the pressure on the city could become unbearable.

What is in fact at stake? At a time when the West was beginning to try its hand at attempting a relaxation of ten-



Behind closed doors Allied representatives met in West Berlin on 26 March to discuss the Berlin problem. The talks, held in the former headquarters of the Control Commission, were opened by Kenneth Rush, US ambassador in Bonn. The French (left), British (facing), Soviet (right) and American delegations (with backs to camera) are here seen at the conference table. (Photo: dpa)

sion the Soviet Union exploited the exposed situation of West Berlin to bring pressure to bear on this country and the West to take a less energetic line on reunification.

The more this policy succeeded, the more the GDR hoped to gain acceptance for its demands for a change in the political status of West Berlin since West Berlin, when all is said and done, is on GDR territory.

Ulbricht's final aim is clear, yet East Berlin's remaining content with the demand for "special unit" status for West Berlin was made out to be a generous concession on the East's part.

"Special unit" West Berlin is to limit its relations with the Federal Republic. At present the main emphasis is attached to demands that Bonn refrain from holding

parliamentary sessions in the former Reich capital.

It requires little imagination to work out what the next demands will be, though. Pressure will be brought to bear on Bonn to end financial support for the city, pull out Federal bodies such as the headquarters of the Salary-Earners Insurance Scheme and so on and so forth. All in all the aim is to change the status quo to the East's advantage.

In West Berlin itself, on the other hand, and the three Western powers basically agree with the local authorities, the aim felt to be desirable is that of "recognition of the accrued realities of the city," a phrase used by Governing Mayor Schütz.

West Berlin itself would like to maintain the presence of the three Western powers and uphold relations with this country without attempts to intervene by the GDR. It would like incontestably free access between the Federal Republic and the city.

A fundamental restriction with regard to any of these three demands would jeopardise West Berlin's very existence. As a result the general aim must be to largely maintain the status quo.

Preparations for the meeting between Chancellor Brandt and Premier Stoph brought to light the bulk of the two sides' diametrically opposed stands. The leeway for negotiation is extraordinarily narrow. What appears to be prestige issues soon prove to be legal claims as a matter of principle involving direct and specific conclusions.

The Berlin talks, then, are a test case that will show to what extent Moscow is genuinely interested in a relaxation of tension between East and West. The Soviet Union's precarious economic position could swing the Kremlin in favour of detente.

Will the Kremlin, basing its approach on the principle of proletarian internationalism, that is to say, Moscow knows best, be able to induce East Berlin to make substantial permanent concessions? The fate of progress towards detente largely depends on the answer to this one question.

Axel Seeborg

(Hannoversche Allgemeine, 26 March 1970)

US troop presence in Europe is a must for all concerned

Chancellor Brandt will have hard time of it in the United States: President Nixon will be expecting his German visitor to field sound arguments in the struggle against increasingly powerful forces in Washington that favour not only a reduction in troop strength in Europe but also a cut in American commitments on the Continent.

Willy Brandt continually points out that it is not a matter of defending West Berlin and the Federal Republic and that the Americans need not feel themselves to be mercenaries in European pay.

If the United States wishes to retain great power status and come to terms with the Soviet Union from a position of self-confidence it must first and foremost see to its own interests in Europe, last but not least the troop presence that visibly adds emphasis to these interests.

It is less a matter of the military importance of the US presence in Europe than one of its political significance.

The United States is contractually bound not to reduce the strength of its

troops stationed in this country, before the present offset payments agreement expires on 30 June 1971. "What then?" is the problem.

Even if the Federal government were to succeed in retaining a US presence in the form of "paid mercenaries," the political benefit would be virtually nil. America's interest in Europe would no longer be credible.

The other, frequently discussed possibility, that of strengthening the Bundeswehr as a replacement for US troops, is equally dubious in political terms. Further strengthening of the Bundeswehr would seriously endanger efforts to bring about a relaxation of tension in Europe.

(Kleiner Nachrichten, 26 March 1970)

In the meantime the strategic arms

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Chasse, wine and scenery in the Allgäu

THE GERMAN TRIBUNE quarterly review is included with this issue.

Eastern Bloc, the recognition of the "fact of two German states" existing, specific progress has yet to be reported. The most progress toward rapprochement has been made in Warsaw.

This country's moves have nonetheless improved the general atmosphere and an attempt is now being made to pass the ball into the Allied court.

Preparations for the Erfurt summit clearly showed that the two German states are unable to come any closer to reaching agreement on West Berlin, so the Allies are to try their hand. For sound reasons the Four-power talks can be expected to be a lengthy business.

In the meantime the strategic arms

distance between Erfurt and Kassel
next stepping-stone along the way.
Hans Jörg Sot
(STUTTGARTER ZEITUNG, 21 March)

HOME AFFAIRS

Better training
for a better
police force

SONNTAGSBLATT

Act like those judges who supported their wage claims with occasional measures of their own — fine Bundestag members for parking and allow thieves to get away with cars belonging to senior officials, the people you make responsible for planning police administration. Then they might realise how few you are, how imperfect your training is for you to deal with problems posed by contemporary life. This could be the advice given to the police force.

The police have now been reduced to the state of neglected, protesting men. What reasons can be put forward for the concern felt by the group that has an extremely high estimation of the common good (75 per cent of policemen interviewed by Frankfurt sociologist Lisalotte Hinz wanted it to be placed above group interests) and 89 per cent of whom consoled themselves that the injustice done to them was needed by the general public whether they recognised this or not?

It is indeed the process of social reform that has revolutionised the role of the police official. This process found him unprepared and as he was immediately included in this process through the law and orders he was given he had little opportunity of pondering objectively its causes.

This has now changed. The ill-considered, belligerent nature of such people as Berlin police chief Klaus Hübner can no longer be regarded as representative for the policeman's interpretation of his role. The police force is of course not a homogeneous group.

Consciousness of problems involved is generally further developed than in the case of Frankfurt's Police President Gerhard Littmann who said to Social Democrat delegates who had criticised him that no single controlling organ had ever warned the police not to behave as they had done.

A situation that can be regarded as symptomatic occurred recently at Loccum Evangelical Academy. When Cologne professor Karl Heinrich Friauf made a positivistic, conservative interpretation of the police; constitutional and administrative law in the question of demonstrations, police chiefs, police instructors and representatives of the police trade union present stood up against him.

Local councils call for multi-purpose ID card

If the suggestion of this country's district councils congress is accepted the introduction of the general identity card in 1972 and 1973 will be accompanied with people's records being transferred to punched-cards and the introduction of a general pass that will function as an ID card, passport, birth certificate, proof of nationality, inoculation form, driving licence, car licence, cheque card and other permits.

The congress suggested that the standardised pass should consist of two hard plastic cards about the same size as present



Hamburg police cadets collage

(Photo: Conit-Press)

They did not know what to make of such things reminiscent of the philosopher Hegel as they are no longer appropriate to the situation. They prefer to make use of the findings of modern psychology as occasionally practised in Munich under the direction of Georg Slaber. Hamburg's Senator for Home Affairs, Heinz Ruhnau, also advocated psychology at the Loccum conference.

A scientific and technological approach to problems — this too can be manipulated — demands radical re-thinking by the police. And as thought cannot be simply demanded but must be practised internally and kept fresh police officials need a new, more appropriate training and continual further training. What they demand today, aided and abetted by the present situation with increasing cases of theft, growing traffic problems and violent posts within the force, are better chances of promotion. They will achieve this and increased civic prestige only

Minister advocates
British-style bobby

Willy Weyer, Home Minister of the Federal state of North Rhine-Westphalia, wishes to improve yet further the relationship between police and citizens.

Weyer says, "I see my goal as making the Federal Republic policeman into a sort of German bobby."

(Hamburger Abendblatt, 19 March 1970)

when linked with an increased professional qualification and, therefore, better training. In future they must be a sort of social engineer, similar to demands made by progressive judges for their own status. Munich police psychologist Rolf Umbach once described their function as police technician.

As long as the majority of police

cheque cards and could be produced at the same time as the punched card at the population statistics office.

Part of the pass should also contain the person's birth certificate number, blood group and rhesus factor as well as other usual details. Inoculation certificates could be recorded on the reserve side.

The second part of the pass should contain a picture and the person's signature. This section would be changed every five years while the other half would be valid all through the person's life.

(Frankfurter Rundschau, 20 March 1970)

Police threat LABOUR

protest measure Variable working hours lead
to greater efficiency

DIE WELT

Police officials, members of the Trade Union of this country servants' association, are threatened with a demonstration.

The Criminal Police Commission of the Trade Union, a branch of the servants' association, announced that a protest action was planned in the paper: "Wanted: government and Federal states to arrange her own working take measures within the workers."

months towards better and stand. The telephone never stopped ringing organisation, training, pay and the firm received 65 applications in of the criminal police.

Crucially, the union said, had then departing employees gave as their increased in the Federal Republic reason for leaving the lack of variable and the number of cases of working hours.

Only a police force with variable working hours. But variable working hours are still in their infancy. The union made the following list of demands: 1: Organised crime should be a police force with standardised tradition.

2: A research institute should be established to develop practical measures to fight crime.

3: The police force should be equipped with modern equipment.

4: Police should receive quality training and further training and, from this, a higher wage level.

(DIE WELT, 18 March 1970)

The force is
social service

Federal President Gustav Heinrich says that the new police regulation in decision-making, involving a centre in Alsterdorf, a suburb of great deal of thought.

burg, should contribute to police. Alfred Hiller, an expert in this field, burg, should contribute to police. Alfred Hiller, an expert in this field, burg, should contribute to police. Alfred Hiller, an expert in this field, burg, should contribute to police.

He added that the function of a police force had long been seen as putting into practice of the State's will and the order desired by the ship's will and the order desired by the ship's will and the order desired by the ship's will.

Many GDR soldiers
defect to the West

Since 1961 until the beginning of December 1969 as many as 15 soldiers serving in the German Democratic Republic People's Army are reported to have deserted to the West.

Commenting on this statistic *Die Welt*, a periodical backed by the Defence Ministry, said that this represented the highest for desertion any army in Europe.

But it would be wrong to draw premature conclusions. This cannot be desertion of the normal type. It is desertion from the armed forces, desertion from a State, from a way of life.

Many conscripts have tried to post near the zonal border as for this is the only chance of escape.

(DIE WELT, 9 March 1970)

and do not want to take a step down the social ladder. On the other the mistrust and suspicion caused by variable working hours must also be examined in the interests of the staff among others. In some concerns clocking-in can be replaced by shift books or attendance sheets.

An aim well in the future is performance work, commissions carried out, for instance or claims that the employee has read through.

Economist Christel Kaemmerer discovered at a Munich ironmongery wholesalers that had introduced variable working hours:

—Divergences from normal working hours are on average half an hour in the morning and in the evening. Employees who had a long way to work or those had to come along particular awkward roads soon changed their working hours so that they could miss the rush hour. (To aid local traffic in the rush hour period Transport Minister Georg Leber is to start an experiment involving variable working hours in his Ministry on 1 April.)

—Women often took a longer lunchtime break to go shopping. Instead of the normally unproductive hour after lunch the concern received a working hour in the evening that was calmer and far more productive. The women themselves got home earlier than usual as they missed the rush hours and had done their shopping in empty stores at midday.

—Only when personal needs were pressing did employees pick other times of day. Stand-ins were rarely needed.

—When personal matters had to be attended to during the day employees chose of their own accord hours in which little work was done. The hours were made up in peak periods, obviating the need for overtime.

—Overtime thus decreased and hours when little work was done were swapped with peak periods.

—Stand-ins, formerly insufficiently trained, were now so well informed that were indeed in the position to be fully-fledged operatives. The training of new blood was solved far better than previously when it was hardly possible for young people to think and act independently for a short time.

—Fluctuation decreased under its normal level. Freedom and independence

Representative sample to give basic
information for careers research

This year the Federal Labour Exchange office is to interview 85,000 workers concerning their past career, training, present work and requirement and conditions.

Male workers, employees, officials and the self-employed will give detailed reports on what they have learnt, when and for how long, what they have done since then and how often they have changed jobs and the reasons why.

The results of these discussions to be held at the place of work will then be evaluated by the office's department for careers research at Erlangen. The information gained should help the office to pay more attention to modern developments in the work and career adviser services at labour exchanges.

Those responsible for labour administration admit that career research in the Federal Republic lacks basic information. If young people are to be advised in their choice of career or older people in changing their jobs more must be known



Clocking in is more fun when you can get the shopping done beforehand

(Photo: Conit-Press)

was far more highly rated than a few Marks more in wage packets given by competitors.

—Inter-employee relations improved. Employees became more friendly and considerate to each other as they needed each other more than before.

—Dishonesty between superiors and subordinates largely disappeared. Employees no longer needed to invent missed buses when they arrived thirty minutes late at work.

—Twenty-four hour sickness completely how died out. Here too employees realised that they no longer had to invent illnesses when they were too embarrassed to ask for a few hours off to attend to an urgent family matter.

—As freedom of action is only possible when work permits, that is when the employee himself has thought over what he has to do ensure that his position is always occupied, there is a far more responsible attitude. Performance reserves were mobilised and employees became conscious of their responsibility within the concern.

—Outdoors who tried at first to see to private matters at peak working periods, so overburdening their colleagues, were very soon and effectively called to order by the group. It proved that objections from the group were far more effective than a rebuke from a superior.

—Productivity increased slightly while mistakes caused by carelessness became much rarer.

—On the whole it could be seen that

this system made white-collar employees and manual workers cooperative colleagues.

—The actual attendance and absence times gave the firm's organisation interesting information about the peak periods and slack times in the various departments. This evidence is of inestimable value for completing the workplace analyses and for the total horizontal organisation of the concern.

—Variable working hours call for the interchangeability of personnel. Each employee tries to find a deputy in the group who is best suited to take over his work while he is absent. This often results in an improvement to the stand-in problem — abilities are discovered that are not recorded on any personal files.

As well as these advantages, variable working hours also have their disadvantages and difficulties. Higher costs result. Porters must stay at their posts longer, more light and heating is needed.

The greatest difficulties come in the legal sphere. Worker protection regulations must be brought into accord with variable working hours. The reckoning of overtime becomes a problem with variable working hours. And too many firms still work out wages and salaries every week.

It is naturally more difficult to introduce variable working hours in a production industry than in administration. In production industries variable working hours normally demand certain buffer times. But even the production line does not exclude variable working hours a priori. Before the conveyor belt runs, a certain amount of time is needed for preparation and extra time is also needed after the belt is stopped. Futurologists say that the production line of the future will be different to those today.

Another difficulty is the fact that not all employees are enthusiastic about variable working hours. A Swiss at the congress reported that only some ten per cent of employees in his firm had participated. The other ninety per cent had not wanted to depart from their habit of catching the same bus at the same time every morning with the same friends. Representatives of firms in this country were able to give far more positive reports to the congress.

There are already about forty firms in the Federal Republic that have officially introduced variable working hours in some form or other. A sickness insurance firm employing some 2,000 people is to experiment in this field.

The congress organisers won friends at Essen. A discussion group will now meet on neutral ground, perhaps as guests of an association of the Economic Relations Curatorium. Unions too are invited. The Ministry of Labour too must be made to take an interest in the venture. (Hamburger Abendblatt, 16 March 1970)

(Kieker Nachrichten, 14 March 1970)

■ ART

Munich exhibition reviews
European Expressionism

Kleiner Nachrichten

An exhibition just opened in Munich's Haus der Kunst is devoted to one of the most popular trends in art this century, Expressionism.

Herwarth Walden, editor of the weekly *sturm* coined the word in 1911 as an umbrella term for all the trends and directions in art at that time, including Cubism and abstract art.

Art history uses the term in a narrower sense as the natural reaction to Impressionism of the nineteenth century. The preliminary stages can be seen in the works of Van Gogh, the Belgian James Ensor, Edvard Munch and Ferdinand Hodler, whose main characteristics are expressive, powerful colours, simplification of form and the replacement of space by surface colours.

The Haus der Kunst has already held one big exhibition dealing with a similar topic in 1966 with Fauvism and Early Expressionism.

This year's exhibition, European Expressionism, shows the heyday of Expressionism in the decade from 1910 to 1920 and devotes most space to German artists who were strongly influenced by Edvard Munch.

But the Expressionistic trends of the Ecole de Paris are also shown as are Belgian and Dutch artists whose works are largely unknown in this country, and who are yet to be discovered. Works by Beckmann, Grosz and Dix show succinctly the further artistic development out of Expressionism.

Logically, a part of the exhibition is set aside for forerunners of Expressionism. These works include Van Gogh's *Self Portrait with a Straw Hat* painted in 1887, Edvard Munch's famous *Cry* and Gauguin's *Portrait of Vincent Van Gogh with a Sunflower*.

The upper storey houses the most beautiful items of the exhibition, the woodcuts. It is in engravings, especially woodcuts, that Expressionism attains its purest form. Almost all the 134 engravings have been lent by Bissen's Folkwang Museum.

They begin with etchings by James Ensor and end with Otto Dix, Ernst Barlach and Oskar Kokoschka. In between are the serious woodcuts of "Die Brücke" school painters Heckel, Kirchner, Nolde and Schmidt-Rottluff and the Blue Rider group Kandinsky, Klee, Franz Marc and Heinrich Campendonk.

Edvard Munch is represented by two well-known etchings: *The Kiss* and *The Couple* (1896) and the famous lithograph *Mildred and Vampire* from 1907. As many as ten works show Lyonel Feininger to be a superb woodcut artist.

The 182 pictures in the lower storey are mostly engravings and woodcuts.

Verlating, rather than a uniform style, was characteristic of Expressionist art in Germany. The history of German Expressionism is that of artistic individuality with all the advantages and disadvantages that entails. Take, for instance, George Grosz's *Jack the Ripper* (1918).

(Photo: Kaja)

are arranged according to countries. France comes first. Artists from all Europe were united at the Ecole de Paris. We can see here Chagall's original *Poetry* Tale Pictures together with Picasso's *Man sitting with a Glass* that shows only remote Expressionist tendencies.

Fernand Leger and the wide-eyed *Lady in Pink* by Reoul Dufy, Andre Derain's larger than life *Dance* and the unusual colour combinations by Bohemian Frantisek Kupka lead to the works of Henri Matisse, the grand master of the Fauves whose art propagated similar ideas at the same time as German Expressionism.

In the large German section can be seen everything that has proved most popular since the days of Expressionism and provides frequent subjects for reproductions. Marc's *Blue Horse* and *Red Deer* are on show together with Ernst Ludwig Kirchner's strongly coloured canvases, Heckel's fine landscapes, Lyonel Feininger's geometrical town Impressions, Jawlensky's preference for blue and Kandinsky's half-abstract Impressions.

A wall is devoted to both Oskar Kokoschka and Paul Klee. 85-year-old Schmidt-Rottluff's landscapes in burly, some, colours and Emil Nolde's mysteriously bright darkness in his paintings, *The Sea* and *Still Life with Burnt Dancer* are, like Max Beckmann's bright scenes, examples of the most cultivated Expressionism.

Sometimes the Expressionist inclinations of the Dutch and the Belgians can only be guessed at. The European varieties of Expressionism include more possibilities of form than is commonly believed. Their influence can still be seen today.

One of the most expressive examples in this exhibition of an Expressionist that is at the same time fully exploited and overcome is Max Beckmann's *Self Portrait with a Red Scarf*.

H. Lehmann
(Kleiner Nachrichten, 10 March 1970)

The stylized escape scene over the roofs of the city — a typical still from 'Caligari' (Photo: Deutsche Kinemathek)

'Caligari and Caligariism' exhibition
opened in Berlin

In 1919 producer Erich Pommer paid two young men eight hundred Reichsmarks for an idea for a film. Worldwide success has never been bought since for as low a sum as this. The story, by authors Carl Mayer and Hans Janowitz, was entitled *The Cabinet of Dr. Caligari*.

When filmed by Robert Wiene it brought the German silent movie world overnight success. The first showing of the film was fifty years ago in Berlin, reason enough for *Deutsche Kinemathek* to devote an exhibition entitled *Caligari and Caligariism* to this, perhaps the most famous German film of all times.

It is also reason enough to deal once again with the reasons and background to the Caligari phenomenon.

The guest of honour at the opening ceremony for the exhibition at the exhibition at the Berlin Art Academy was Hermann Warm, one of the last survivors of that glorious age of the German film.

It was Warm together with colleagues Walter Ruttmann and Walter Ruttmann who forged the style of *Caligari*. To them must go more credit than to authors Mayer and

Janowitz or even producer Robert Pommer whose later films never attained the remotest comparison with the originality of *Caligari*.

Warm, Ruttmann and Reimann are an extreme Expressionist decor, typical through and through English play, when compared to the painted Naturalistic scenes, for the history of a need for ground stallowing religious setup in Britain, and gaining Caligari and his dumb aide Cesare, poignancy from the English language and

The idea was to have the film thought-provoking. *Caligari* carries back to English Elizabethan times, a younger contemporary of Shakespeare, who pondered to blood-Expressionist style, deformed, thirsty, horror tragedies around the turn of the seventeenth century.

As film historian Lothar H. So *The Ruling Classes* is a horrific writes, "Cineform doors with stage-comedy and ghoul play the main outlines, diagonal windows with nature of which is that it requires more frames seem to gnaw at the walls. Then three hours to put over the ideas of its lines, triangular shapes, move like a shadow, which lack variation.

The Cabal across black circles as it. A smaller measure would have been a suggested plesier on the floor, dark greater pleasure in this case, without holds on the edges of houses of doubt. In places this macabre potpourri is painted cast shadows. Like a night of horror and chaos from the question of contrast between madness and "normal" of future events."

Crazy plans for a crazy film as it begins with the suicide of the old Earl of Gurney, who elects to hang himself that can still serve to show today in order to make his "visions" more vivid. Most fascinating possibilities of the art lie beyond imitations of reality with his three cornered hat and his sword the creation of an artistic phantasy.

Warm, Ruttmann and Reimann *The Cabinet of Dr. Caligari* right the acting and gestures of the Such famous names as Werner K. (Caligari), Conrad Veidt (Cesare) and Dagover not as mechanically as Expressionist human machines.

B. T. A. Hoffmann and Meyerinck inspired the horror and Mayer and Janowitz are said to have written in the course of one night. The dark German Romanticism of dream and death, resurrected in the re form of Expressionism.

The term Caligariism was coined by film found imitations: and the spread. No other film had such influence on the aesthetics of the German silent film.

The heyday of the German film started from Caligari to Hitler. This is the least according to a book by Kracauer who ventures the theory Caligari is a prophetic foreboding of Nazi terror. As disputed as this may be, many of the horrors envisioned in Caligari were practised in the dark reality of Third Reich.

Hans C. Baumbach (Kleiner Nachrichten, 14 March 1970)

THEATRE

Peter Barnes's 'Ruling Classes'
premiered in Düsseldorf

blood-stained hands for the death penalty.

Wolfgang Reichmann plays both parts, the old and the young. This is, or will certainly soon be, a dream-role for every powerful comic actor. What Reichmann is called upon to do and does so brilliantly is normally offered him by only about a dozen plays in all.

He is a lover and a murderer, a crook and an elegant representative of the top bracket, he is weak-minded yet cool and calculating, he howls, whilepans, stutters, hums, sings, bawls and begs for love.

He makes the transition from one role to the other without a transition period, and in some ways does it too well.

But this is certainly due to the English guest director Geoffrey Reeves who has obviously set his mind on the grotesque and exaggerated with great emphasis.

The most charming member of the twenty-strong cast is Nicole Heesters as the Lady of the Camellias who on the mad marriage night performs a complete striptease and dances with Reichmann an animal dance of love.

With great decency Tatjana Ivanov plays a beautiful and amorous Lady in this macabre play, Heinrich Ortmayr is a senile bishop, Alf Pankarter is the intriguing uncle and the servant Walter Taubs comes from an earlier Nestroy farce.

It is striking that the only character in the play who is portrayed as being at all pleasant is a rather unintelligent politician (Peter Hommen) who approves the re-introduction of hanging. The minor characters are a picturesque series of comical, grotesque and bizarre types and caricatures.

So Phyllis

(OIE WELT, 13 March 1970)

Elisabeth Flickenschildt,
the theatre's
magic first lady

Siegfried Meinhart, in his charming essay on the actress Elisabeth Flickenschildt, who recently celebrated her 65th birthday, describes her as "the magic first lady" of theatre in this country.

This description shows clearly what "Flicki" has done as an unquestioned representative of an institution that is open to question.

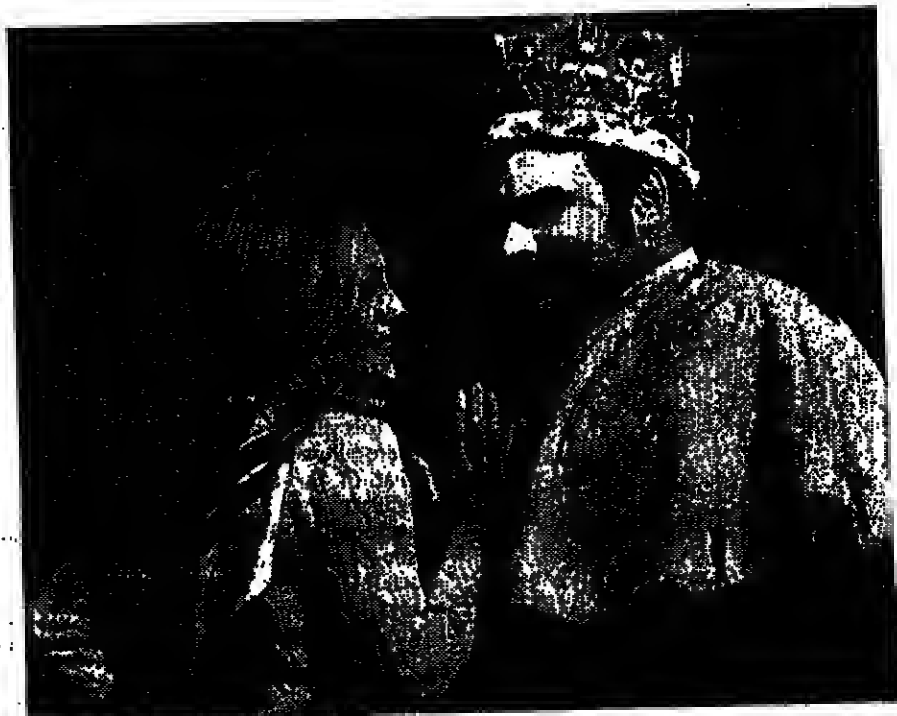
She has a magical acting talent and her work shows magnificent artistic merit.

But there is something about her performances which merits the description "exotic".

Anyone privileged to see Elisabeth Flickenschildt as Marthe Schwerdtlein in *Faust* as Queen Gertrude in *Hamlet* and as Clytemnestra in Jean Paul Sartre's *Les Mouches* will appreciate this secret mixture of strange amorality and sudden breakthroughs of accidental humanity which is unforgettable.

Elisabeth Flickenschildt was born and brought up in Hamburg and came via the Munich Kammerspiele (1933-36) to the Deutsches Theater in Berlin.

It was there that she first worked with Gustav Gründgens. Later she again acted with him in Düsseldorf (1949) and in Hamburg (1957). This forms a whole chapter of modern German theatre history.



A scene from Peter Barnes's 'Ruling Classes' (Photo: Lore Bernbach)

Munich experiments with
'workshop opera'

Munich Opera has once again collected together within one week some of the most appropriate examples of modern opera.

They gave creditable performances of Zimmermann's *Soldaten*, Carl Orff's attempt to revive Aeschylus' *Prometheus* as a musical drama, an adroit translation of the chantable *Aucassin et Nicolette* into a Thespian framework by Günter Bialas, Alban Berg's *Lulu* which has been rising to great popularity everywhere (though this is rather surprising) and a ballet evening.

This programme must surely help to promote the image of modern works in opera house.

In addition there was an energetic guest performance by the Württemberg State Opera from Stuttgart of Penderecki's *The Devils of Loudun*.

Perhaps the most productive project to have been started here was an "experimental stage" by the opera company itself, commencing with Kegel's *Sur Scene und Spiel* (based on Samuel Beckett) which was enjoyable and successful. Both innovations brought comparatively instructive ideas on the theme of what is possible in contemporary opera. The effect of the Penderecki opera was due entirely to the phenomenal direction of Günther Rennert. His scenic presentation of the women's mess hysteria and the church's exorcism involved great visual effects and in parts drastic methods of suggesting the importance of the action which owes a lot to the work and its integral power.

Although it is questionable whether Beckett's three part text-montage can stand additional music and song with its grinding monotony, the three singers (Monika Poukas, Helga Mösbauer and Erich Benno Wagner) did their best to bring their apathetic tripartite monologue into the shape of static senselessness while rooted to the spot in a windblown plastic casing.

The venue for this first five-finger exercise in the realms of the experimental was the large, trial stage at the Staatsoper with standing and seating accommodation for a mere 200 around the stage area.

It is important to note that the initial impulse to this came from the younger members of the ensemble led by composer and typographer Walter Haupt.

Theatre Manager Günther Rennert gave encouragement and advice and put his opera house at the disposal of these enterprising young people without exposing the group to the criticism of partisanship but giving them breathing space in which to create, to work and to experiment, perhaps more so than at the first attempt.

At the moment it is important to note that Munich has initiated the idea of the "workshop opera".

Ulrich Dibelius
(Handelsblatt, 12 March 1970)

(Photo: Rosemarie Clausen)

EDUCATION

Politicians must act promptly to counter education crisis



Carl-Heinz Evers, West Berlin Education Senator (Photo: Landeshilfsstelle Berlin)

Many politicians and journalists were quick to assert that Berlin's Education Senator Carl-Heinz Evers was not a real politician but an expert with a fixed ideology that brooked no compromise. This argument totally distorts the reason why Evers resigned. It does not take into account that this unusually dramatic step could or should have been taken in almost any other Federal state capital. Rhineland-Palatinate Education Minister Bernhard Vogel called Evers' resignation a noteworthy sign, adding that those Education Ministers who did not act in the same way should be plagued with a bad conscience. Party politics plays no role here as Evers is the most highly esteemed education expert of the Social Democratic Party while Vogel enjoys the same reputation with the Christian Democrats. Evers said to the press that he resigned for socio-political reasons only. His long and harsh letter of resignation to the Governing Mayor of Berlin contained the financial facts. His plan for the further development of Berlin schools between

1971 and 1975 submitted last autumn contains exact figures for an educational policy orientated towards the future.

The Senate's decision on mid-term financial planning led to the breakdown of this plan. Not even small steps forward were allowed. Evers objects in his letter that of the 625 million Marks cut 570 million alone came from the educational sector. The foreseeable shortage of personnel was not considered. In past years school building always took a back seat, says Evers, and is now being put off and given the consolation that prospects in 1974 may be better.

Evers ends his letter, "The Senate's mid-term financial planning means that the educational development of Berlin will stagnate in the next few years and is partly even retrograde."

Berlin Finance Senator Heinz Strick tried to prove with figures that Evers is wrong. It is rather pointless to argue about the fractions of one per cent by which the proportion of school expenditure in the Berlin state budget has risen or fallen. The important thing is long-term trends and provisions, not only in Berlin but also in the other Federal states and in the central government.

Evers has given a political signal that all should take note of. In a recent discussion he announced that, in view of the financial demands of the education system in the next few years, it was important to start a new fight round around people, as Georg Picht did in the mid-sixties with his series of articles in *Christ und Welt* on this country's educational catastrophe.

Total expenditure of central government, Federal states and district councils on schools rose from 10,800 million Marks in 1965 to 13,000 million in 1969. The percentage increase for science and the universities was essentially more, expenditure rising from 5,100 million to 7,500 million. Higher investment in the universities was and is urgently needed but the foundation formed by the schools was not broadened by the same extent.

The Federal states have so far borne 99 per cent of school expenditure together with the district councils who do however

survive from what the Federal states give them. They cannot increase educational expenditure unless important sectors such as water, sewage disposal and roads are to be prejudiced. This year the state of Baden-Württemberg spent forty per cent of the taxes it collected or 3,400 million Marks on education.

Central support expected to raise total education expenditure did not quite come off this year. Of the 3,000 million Marks allowed in the budget 305 million had to be stopped because of trade measures. To this sum must be added the 400 million stopped by the states.

In his budget speech Federal Finance Minister Alex Möller did not therefore want to arouse the impression that the field of education and science had been given sufficient consideration in the 1970 Budget or in financial planning up to 1973. He said that the 36 per cent growth in education expenditure compared with figures for 1969 was "a plain signal but nothing more."

Mid-term financial planning foresees a rise in the central government's expenditure for education and science from the 1969 figure of 2,500 million Marks to 5,600 millions by 1973. Its share of the total budget will thus increase from 3.1 to five per cent.

Fifty million Marks are being allocated to educational research and planning for the first time in the Federal Budget. But school expenditure will not rise as school policy is the concern of the Federal states.

Demarcation is inevitable until joint educational planning between the central government and Federal states which is just getting off the ground leads to a national educational budget. But expenditure will have to be higher than at present.

Joint planning should not be expected to produce all that much until parliamentarians and ministers of the central government and the Federal states do not take the political character of educational finance seriously.

At the moment local politicians specialising in education are faced with problems. The majority of members do not want to hear any more about educational matters. There are very few top party men who devote themselves to educational policy as others do with defence, foreign affairs and social welfare. Random speeches on important occasions are no use if politicians shy from the detailed work it involves and, because they find it tedious, pass it over to experts to play about with it.

It is horrid to make short-term trade procedures yardsticks for educational policy. Science Minister Hans Leuschke spoke in the weekly periodical *Der Spiegel* of the different wavelengths of the two areas, adding, "Up to now this yardstick has unfortunately always been used and accepted. It is a certain educational task for us all to make it clear once and for all that this situation cannot be allowed to continue into the future."

This change of feeling in political practice means that the demands of politicians specialising in educational matters must be taken as seriously as Allied demands for troop costs or farmers' demands for subsidies.

It is therefore necessary to set priorities in financial policy in other courses to those already planned. Klaus von Dohnanyi, Parliamentary Secretary in the Federal Science Ministry, is demanding the abolition of subsidies for educational loans.

When Evers was still Senator, he named a consequential piece involving a reduction in expenditure. Baden-Württemberg Minister Gleichauf considers that at times there were some tax increases. Federal Finance Minister Möller oratorically told somebody must do something new.

Frister, Chairman of the Education Trade Union, said after the resignation that Berlin would have other plans such as the construction of city motorways in favour of education. The city were not to become a "kill or arsenal for hand grenades and guns".

Have responsible politicians of the Federal Republic ever stopped to think what the chief transport system near future will be and whether ways and trunk roads, allocated money then education and mid-term financial planning, will add out to the glorious examples of investment?

Whatever the case, there are some serious economic forecasts issued by exact research that politicians use when wanting to set financial targets and prepare better solutions. Most serious educational problems, said Georg Hartmut Altmann, Frankfurt.

(CHRIST UND WELT, 13 March)

Chancellor Brandt patrons Education Year



New efforts to raise the standard of education throughout the world are undertaken in 1970, declared the Assembly of the United Nations.

Federal Chancellor Willy Brandt stressed this at the first session of the International Education Year Institute on 10 March in Bonn. The Action Committee on 10 March in Bonn stressed this at the first session of the International Education Year Institute on 10 March in Bonn.

He said that it was now a question of critically taking stock and setting new signposts for the next ten years.

At the session Brandt advocated expansion of a merger in the cultural policy of Europe. This country's cultural and cultural institutions abroad were of special significance here, he said. Federal Republic should, on the occasion of the International Education Year, mine its own contribution to the work of the international and European organization and increase it if possible.

Dr Vogel, president of the permanent conference of the Federal states' Education Ministers and Education Ministers Rhineland Palatinate, said that one of our education system should be every child in the Federal Republic understand two living languages. He would, he said, form a natural understanding with the world.

(Kleiner Nachrichten, 11 March 1970)

SCIENCE

'Planet' sets sail for deep-sea research

On 9 March *Planet*, the armed forces' research ship left the port of Kiel on an important research expedition headed by Professor Günther Ziehmer, director of Bundeswehr Oceanographic Research Institute in Kiel.

The ship will take part in the construction of three measuring towers that are to be erected under 1,000 to 2,500 feet of water off the coast of the Azores.

An underwater measuring device will be used on these volcanic peaks. Undersea propagation of signals will be measured with an accuracy that has not been previously possible. This venture is a pioneer performance in underwater technology.

Only in recent years has it been recognised that the structure and movements of sea water are far more varied than previously believed. One of its most important factors of this newly discovered changeability is the function of "internal waves".

They cannot be seen as they move beneath the surface of the ocean, often rising and falling hundreds of feet. Their tides vary, often lasting weeks or months.

These internal movements in a mass of water and their vertical and horizontal stratification also influence the diffusion of all signals used under water to locate shoals of fish and submarines. They are equally important for underwater communication cables.

To ensure these underwater news lines and utilisation of signals the internal structure of the sea must be examined as accurately as possible. So far research has been fragmentary. The use of ships was completely ruled out when scientists wanted to observe waves which had a tide lasting for months.

Measuring buoys were also unsatisfactory as the results they gave were not accurate enough. Scientists must be able to make measurements from fixed position over wide expanses of sea, if possible underwater, and observe the behaviour of the sea over a long period.

That is the idea planned by the Azores Fixed Acoustic Range (AFAR) enterprise, which explains the building of towers on underwater volcanoes. Near the island of Santa Maria lie three underwater peaks some miles from each other rising up from a depth of 7,000 to 8,500 feet. On these, three, 100-foot high measuring towers are being installed at a depth of 1,000 to 2,500 feet.

These three structures will emit ultrasonic signals over a period of years to measure the changes in the structure of the ocean and their influence on the diffusion of signals. The cost of the project will total about 100 million Marks.

Seven nations are taking part in this project, the Federal Republic, Canada, the Netherlands, the United States, Portugal, France and Italy. They are united in a coordinating project directorate in Lisbon headed by American researcher J.B. Wilcox.

After the rough measurements of the area around the volcanic peaks taken by the Federal Republic research ship, *Meteor*, *Planet* will now make exact measurements of the craters with the aid of the most accurate sonic depth-finder ever built. This is the "Continental Shelf Depth-Finder" constructed specially for this purpose by the Kiel firm Else. This equipment works with very large sound vibrators with a surface area of ten square feet that allow an extremely exact collection of the ultra sonic waves and an extremely accurate depiction of the sea bed.

To produce an undersea map the exact position of the ship sounding the area must also be known. For this purpose transmitters of a radio navigation establishment on the Azores have been installed enabling positions to be located to the nearest thirty feet.

Depth and position measurements will be combined and evaluated by computer storage equipment so that an underwater map of the area around the three craters will soon be available at a scale of 1:25,000. Such a precise scale has never even been remotely approached previously.

After *Planet* has returned and the maps are ready work will begin in July to build the towers which are being produced in France. They consist of masts made of steel tubing and have three feet to stick into the sea bed. The masts will have a joint fixed at their base so that the towers will always be in an upright position. An air bubble of the top will make them buoyant.

At the top of the masts will be measuring instruments, sound wave producers and reflectors. The masts are said to look very similar to VHF transmitters.

(Kleiner Nachrichten, 11 March 1970)

The Max Planck Society plans to remedy the present pitiable situation of astronomy in the Federal Republic at one fell swoop.

In the next few years it will establish an International Education Year Institute on the Königsstuhl in Heidelberg. This Institute will have branches on the Mediterranean and a place yet to be decided in Year in the Federal Republic and the Southern Hemisphere will house four of the largest telescopes.

Costs for the project will total sixty million Marks and make this country's astronomy internationally competitive again.

At any rate Professor Hans Elsässer, lecturer in astronomy at Heidelberg, believes he will soon see the end of the period in which astronomy was criminally neglected in the Federal Republic.

Astronomy has suffered most from the lack of money for larger, and therefore more expensive, equipment. In the early postwar years the money was used for other purposes. Astronomy was thought of as an unprofitable venture, Elsässer says.

Fortunately this is not true for astronomy theoreticians. The Max Planck Institute of Physics and Astrophysics in Munich headed by Heisenberg and Blechmann can hold its own with any in the world.

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These three structures will emit ultrasonic signals over a period of years to

Max Planck Society gives astronomy a shot in the arm

Republic is bottom of the class when compared with other countries.

The Max Planck Institute for Astronomy in Heidelberg, to be headed by Professor Elsässer, is to receive four giant telescopes. Firms have already been commissioned to construct some of them. The *tour de force* will be a telescope with an aperture of just over eleven feet. diameter. The size of the aperture is important as the larger the diameter is, the more light enters and correspondingly more of the universe can be seen.

Even the most advanced American and Russian observatories do not have at present a more effective telescope than those that the Heidelberg Institute will have at its disposal in six to eight years time. All equipment belonging to the newly built institute will be available to all astronomers in this country.

One of the two planned 78 inch telescopes is to be built on a 6,000 foot mountain on the Mediterranean near Almeria in the south-east of Spain.

The eleven-foot telescope will probably be built at the Southern Hemisphere branch. This Institute will also receive the second 78-inch telescope. This branch will probably be in North Chile or on the

measure the changes in the structure of the ocean and their influence on the diffusion of signals. The cost of the project will total about 100 million Marks.

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(Kleiner Nachrichten, 11 March 1970)

Computer tests may explain phenomenon of speech

Speech is defined as the temporal series of individual sounds with an arrangement that makes sense and conveys information from speaker to listener.

Physicists see in the individual sounds a range of oscillations in atmospheric pressure with frequencies from twenty to 18,000 Hertz. The character of a sound is determined by the intensity of the individual frequencies. The higher the frequencies used in the formation of sounds the higher the voice is.

These facts have long been known and have often led scientists to construct models to reproduce speech artificially. None of these attempts met with real success. This voice and timbre range is so complicated that all ingredients could not be included.

Greater success seems to be promised by experiments carried out by the current head of Göttingen University's Third



Physics Department, Professor Schröder, in the laboratories of the Bell Telephone Company in the United States.

There the pressure of sound waves produced during speech were measured to a fraction of a second and then analysed and stored by a computer. This gives an exact record of the frequency and intensity needed for every sound. Acoustic phenomena are reproduced directly by electrical impulses. Knowledge gained here allows some astonishing experiments.

In contrast to traditional sound reproduction on gramophone records and tape recordings, speech can be played more slowly or more quickly than the original without a change in pitch or timbre. Increased intensity of the faster oscillations changes a male voice into a female one. These experiments — which sound more like play — serve first to understand speech better and grasp it physically with the aid of a computer.

The aim of the experiments was to reverse this programme. The computer was to produce speech by calculating the appropriate frequencies.

But the recordings produced by Professor Schröder showed that these attempts could not be termed a success. They do however serve another question closely linked with the problem of speech: How do human organs produce speech?

The analysis of oscillations shows that the body producing the oscillations would have to have an unbelievably complicated structure if it were to be reproduced artificially.

This problem becomes even more difficult with the ear, the organ that receives the sound. The physical qualities of the ear are understood to a certain extent but only a minimum is known about the process of transferring the absorption of the oscillations into a person's consciousness.

It has proved impossible up till now to reproduce the organs connected with the phenomenon of speech. The result has always been that artificial equipment has only been able to conquer partial aspects. Only reproduction of the acoustic system with a computer seems to offer a way to reveal the secrets of the speech and hearing process.

(RHEIN-NECKAR-ZEITUNG, 12 March 1970)

Stuttgart to celebrate 200th anniversary of Hegel's birth

To mark the two hundredth anniversary of the birth of Georg Wilhelm Friedrich Hegel Stuttgart is organising the Federal Republic's official programme of memorial events from 12 to 15 July.

Stuttgart has also established the Hegel Prize and it will be awarded for the first time to Hamburg, philologist, Professor Bruno Snell in a ceremony on 12 July.

At the same time a commemorative congress entitled "Hegel 1770 to 1970 - Society, Science, Philosophy" will be opened. This congress is being backed by Heidelberg Academy of the Arts and Sciences, the International Association for the Advancement of the Study of Hegelian Philosophy and the town of Stuttgart.

The aim of the congress is to re-examine objectively the relation of Hegel's speculative philosophy to the empirical sciences and to analyse the effect of



Hegelian philosophy on present philosophic currents. Many experts from home and abroad will deal with themes including the natural sciences, theology, aesthetics, political philosophy, Marxist theory, neo-Kantianism, phenomenology and the philosophy of science.

Other public lectures are taking place too. Professor Hans Meyer of Hanover, the author of *Hegel's Master and Servant in Modern Literature*, and Professor Dieter Henrich of Heidelberg (author of *Hegel and Hölderlin*) have already promised to come. The congress will close with a discussion on "Hegel in Current Philosophy".

(STUTTGARTER ZEITUNG, 9 March 1970)

■ PREHISTORIC MAN

Adam of Stadel, 30,000-year-old ivory statuette, exhibited in Ulm



The above sketch and photo convey some idea of the ingenuity that went into piecing together the 200-odd fragments of the eleven-inch Adam of Stadel. (Photo: H. Zilm)

For decades the Lone valley, in medieval times a possession of the Free City of Ulm, has been a centre of interest for prehistorians. In the Aurignacian strata of Vogelherd cavern statuettes that are rightly judged to be the oldest extant animal figures in the history of mankind were discovered.

They have now been joined by a find made at Stadel, only a mile and a half from the original cavern: that of the oldest human figure, an eleven-inch ivory statuette that was once as perfect in form as the Vogelherd wild horse, panther or lion have remained.

These first examples of artistic creativity fashioned by human hand appear so finished as though there were no prior stages of this abstract delight in form. Yet can the history of Mankind really have taken this course? Definitely not.

Maybe predecessors of these figures will be found in Eastern Europe, which appears to have been the home of homo sapiens. Maybe, for that matter, Neanderthal Man will provide the answer to the problem: He may have carved wooden figures.

Tübingen prehistorian Professor Müller-Bock recently pointed out that between 50,000 and 30,000 BC a clear distinction can not always be drawn between the stone tools used by Neanderthal Man and homo sapiens. The transition is gradual and there is a good deal of overlap.

Anthropologists have an easier time of it. The skeletal remains of Neanderthal Man and homo sapiens are certainly easier to distinguish than the tools used by the two, which reduces the cultural gap between them.

Even so, it must still be assumed that although Neanderthal Man has left behind burial remains and many other traces of human feeling he drew no sketches and fashioned no figures.

He and his predecessors fashioned nothing but weapons and tools. Not until Neanderthal remains are virtually no lon-

ger in evidence and homo sapiens gains supremacy does Man appear to have begun to fashion images of himself and the animals he hunted.

35,000 years ago the first creative art made its appearance in Central and Eastern Europe. Millennia were to pass before cave paintings materialised in Western Europe. The finds at least make it seem as though there was a movement from East to West and a passage of time involved.

Our Jurassic caves, on the other hand, would hardly have been suited for the preservation of cave paintings. Generally short caverns and holes, they were far too exposed to the ravages of the climate for drawings not to be worn away. So in this final analysis no one really knows whether they might not in fact have existed.

Still, as regards the latest find, it is a 30,000-year-old ivory carving from the Aurignacian strata of the Lone valley. The figure is a male human form with a curious head.

The legs are well-shaped, so are the backs of the knees and the arms, elbow joint and seven notches. As can be seen, little is missing but it is obvious that in many places the original surface was on onion skin thicker.

Old Ivory has the annoying habit of falling apart like a dry onion. This is why the figure was excavated bit by bit and the diggers failed to notice that it was worked ivory.

The story goes back 31 years to the end of August 1939. Professor Wetzel, a Tübingen anatomist and dedicated digger, was working in the Lone valley. The leader of the Stadel dig was Dr. Otto Volzing.

Volzing, who had his collection papers in his pocket, had work carried out at top speed on the strata under investigation so that the site could not be ravaged by amateurs once the expected war broke out. Everything was sieved and packed into cases.

Volzing dealt only with the stratigraphy of the finds and was only too happy to have cleared the site within a few days.

After the war Robert Wetzel completed the dig but died before being able to work on the entire complex, with the exception of the Stadel dig.

After the war Robert Wetzel completed the dig but died before being able to work on the entire complex, with the exception of the Stadel dig.

With the aid of a 190,000-Mark grant from the Volkswagen Foundation a socio-geographic research project on the Amazon and neighbouring regions is to be carried out by the geography department of Haldenburger University headed by Professor Pfister in conjunction with the Brazilian Federal Geographic Institute.

The department has carried out research work in Brazil since 1950. In particular research into colonisation of the interior and into regional, agricultural and industrial development. In central and southern Brazil energetic assistance has been provided by the Brazilian Institute and the result was the idea of a joint research project.

Between 1970 and 1974 a number of expeditions are to be sent to explore the Amazon basin. The Brazilian authorities are already building a research vessel. Part

of the technical and scientific equipment is to be supplied by Heidelberg. The engine, radio equipment, aerial photography evaluation devices, jeeps and so on will come from this country.

The vessel is to be named after Leo Walbe, a well-known German geographer who was a scientific adviser to the National Geographic Council in Rio de Janeiro from 1946 to 1950. In recent years the Amazon basin has become of increasing interest for socio-geographic research. With a catchment area of 2,770,000 square miles it is the largest river system in the world that is still largely unpopulated.

STUTTGARTER ZEITUNG

unfortunate result that the finds were put into storage five times.

Last year, when the state antiquities department in Stuttgart decided at least to catalogue the contents of the cases, they were mouldering away in an Ulm warehouse with a roof that leaked. Wetzel having bequeathed his finds to the city.

The case in which Dr. Joachim Hahn, a young prehistorian, found 200 pieces of the figure was in such a bad way that it seemed reasonable to assume that bits and pieces of the ivory had fallen out in the course of its many travels.

Hahn first recognised a minute worked piece of mammoth tusk, then kept on looking until he had at least reassembled the torso. A handful of fragments did not fit anywhere and Hahn may be right in assuming that the figure fell apart 30,000 years ago.

The core of the tooth did indeed break off a long time ago and it is far from improbable that even then there was no face to the head. The figure had at any rate been used, though. Where the surface has been preserved it shows signs of having been polished or handled a great deal.

The head is characterised solely by an ear that is very high up and at an angle like that of a cat or a bear. This is all that can be said, since the remaining fragments that defy incorporation are also pretty brittle.

These mammoth tusk remnants have, when all is said and done, survived the third part of the last Ice Age and the freezing and thawing of the cave floor creates such havoc with figures such as these that any interpretation can be well wide of the mark.

Colossal errors of interpretation have already been made on occasion. "Although knowledge of neo-Paleolithic art is widespread and there is no lack of published work on the subject," Frankfurt prehistorian Günter Smolle wrote three years ago, "we are not much nearer understanding it."

Volkswagen Foundation grant finances joint survey in Amazon basin



of the technical and scientific equipment is to be supplied by Heidelberg. The engine, radio equipment, aerial photography evaluation devices, jeeps and so on will come from this country.

The vessel is to be named after Leo Walbe, a well-known German geographer who was a scientific adviser to the National Geographic Council in Rio de Janeiro from 1946 to 1950. In recent years the Amazon basin has become of increasing interest for socio-geographic research. With a catchment area of 2,770,000 square miles it is the largest river system in the world that is still largely unpopulated.

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THE ECONOMY

Attitude towards trade fairs needs rethinking

Smolla is of the opinion that the important point that can be reached is that the roached a new stage of which what they portrayed was an object just as had the artefacts before them.

Ihahn for his part has seen old idea of portable shrines, only be viewed as one of many. There can be no proving of these figures and which is why textbooks have talked only in terms of socialisation.

where the well-known burial figures without feet found by students as possible for their part in which, Willendorf and Lespugue.

The so-called Venuses are seen as far and wide. counterpoints to the Adam of Stadel research work carried out by the Fair has only one male counterpart, a statuette found at Bmo, which they even started costing the four thousand years more research work and found out that well-farmed head was a burial scale-scale participation at the congress is about all that can be said with advantage to them.

Visitors who attended the congress in their researches special exhibitor in Ulm that would have been the end of the Prehistory on 16 March watter as far as this country is concerned. enough to see original Adam in the Federal Republic we would The present exhibit is a search in vain to find a branch of industry modern synthetic techniques and participated in foreign trade fairs on that even the expert can often lack a broad scale.

George Klein There are reasons for this. In the fifties this country's economy was surviving on hand to mouth basis, even as far as trade fairs were concerned. Wherever an opportunity to exhibit presented itself we had to take it. All in all those who participated had luck on their side. And thus he practice was perpetuated up until the present day.

The secret of our success may well be that we in this country are old hands when it comes to trade fairs. We are specialists.

Now, however, at the beginning of the seventies there is a growing feeling of uneasiness in these sectors of our economy that participate in trade fairs.

A Federal Republic Association has been founded to represent the professional interests of scientists working in disciplines. Its declared purpose is to further professional, social and scientific cooperation and to encourage disciplinary cooperation and mutual participation at trade fairs.

It also intends to deal with the public relations work on the position of the archaeological sciences in this country. We have several international members and to encourage foreign participation at trade fairs is necessary. If participation at a trade fair is to be worthwhile.

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americans have commandeered a large share in the first oceanography exhibition, to be held in Düsseldorf in November this year, with its informative exhibition.

they have acquired a surface area of 1,200 square yards for their exhibition stands and have involved as many students as possible for their part in the show, so that their exhibits are seen from far and wide.

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For example the Federal Republic Industrial Exhibition at Bucharest in 1965 had a tremendous goodwill value for this country in Rumania.

It brought this country so many export orders from Rumania that the Rumanians still owe the Federal Republic 1,700 million Marks.

It is planned to hold a similar and more costly exhibition in Sao Paulo in 1971 putting Federal Republic produce on display.

At this and in other cases it will extremely difficult to distinguish between the purely commercial interests of the exhibiting firms and the general advertising value of the exhibition for this country as a whole.

The same applies when Federal Republic stands are set up at trade fairs in other countries, giving official information.

Their main purpose is to say to visitors: "Look, the Germans are here; come and ask us any questions you may have and if you want to know where you can obtain further information, we will give you the address."

It is not wrong for public money to be spent in small quantities on such work as this. The forest of subsidies for Federal Republic fairs in other countries does not consist of trees that are growing up into the heavens.

The trade fairs budget at the Economic Affairs Ministry is modest. It stood at thirteen million Marks in 1969 and will be thirteen and a half million Marks this year.

The thirteen million Marks spent on trade fairs last year was divided up among a mere sixty fairs.

So great leaps and bounds cannot be made with fiscal means at trade fairs. It is a good thing that this is so. The lion's share of the expenses involved in putting in an appearance at trade fairs should be met by this country's industry and trade sectors themselves.

However, industrialists and tradespeople are quick to point out that our neighbours and the Americans are very generous when it comes to financing trade fairs with public funds. It is claimed that they spend several hundred million Marks per year on trade fair propaganda.

But it is undeniable that those who have to open their own purses to finance trade fairs last year was divided up among a mere sixty fairs.

Karl Klasen has done what he had to do. Certainly some people will say that the Federal Republic was not such a sick patient that it required drastic treatment. The wave of price increases, which is sweeping the country, has not yet thrown the cost of living index above the four per cent level.

So cost rises are less severe than in the crisis year 1966. Voices such as that of the Ifo Economic Research Institute, which calls the series of industrial price rises "considerably fewer" are unable to make themselves heard above the wailing choir singing discordantly of threatened inflation.

But at the Central Bank Committee debate recently there was no further question of whether we have perhaps exaggerated a little when demanding stabilisation of price levels.

For weeks in this country discussions about price trends and hanging down the economic situation were growing hotter, ending in the Economic Affairs Minister, Karl Schiller taking a dramatic about-face.

It seemed that the government was

such a venture will not be so free and easy with the money!

Thus for the policy of only releasing relatively small amounts of public money for trade fairs is the correct policy for the future as well.

Industry and industrialists must be alive at all time to new ways of achieving better trading figures and good results in general.

Newer more modern forms of presenting what we have to offer at trade fairs must be found and we must constantly be on the search for them.

There are enough points of departure for this. Recently, for instance, the Federal Republic Mechanical Engineering Association (VDMA) organised a "Federal Republic Technology Week" in Hungary. This was a great success.

At the technology week many discussions were held between experts from this country and from Hungary. Apart from this both sides were able to exchange valuable information in their sphere of industry. And starting points for future development were set.

Such completely apolitical advertising of what the Federal Republic has to offer seems to go down well in other countries particularly in the Eastern Bloc.

What mechanical engineering tried in Hungary could be attempted by other branches of this country's industry there and elsewhere.

More and more it seems the future will revolve round the export and import of knowledge and experience. This will be carried out at fairs and exhibitions of an international nature in this country and all over the world.

Simply to set up a stall and show up a few products in an exhibition hall now seems unimaginative and fruitless.

So far little research has been done into the advantages of setting up trade centres in other countries.

The Americans have already made many steps in this direction. Would this not perhaps bring advantages to this country's trade and industrial sales in faraway places?

Opinions on this score differ widely. There are not yet any exact calculations of the advantages that might be gained from this method of advertising abroad and the pitfalls and risks involved in it.

In any case the part taken by exhibitors from this country in foreign trade fairs must be re-thought quite drastically.

Many of the old practices have proved their worth and will continue to do so in the future, but much of the old must be changed in favour of something modern and up to date.

Heinz Brestel (Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung, 14 March 1970)

Karl Klasen takes his foot off the brake

powerless to act against the very dangers about which it had given warnings. So it was up to the Bundesbank to take action. It had to signal the way ahead. If it had not done so the confidence of people in this country would have been betrayed.

Now we are going to have to pay the price for regarding stability as the greatest virtue in economic matters.

Let us not deceive ourselves: this price will be high. What will happen? Industrialists will either base on the higher credit charges adding them to their prices, or they will limit their investments.

The Bundesbank is relying on the latter being the case. This will mean that for some time to come we will have to put down on the very thing upon which our economic expansion potential is based.

Women's clothing sales boom - exports too!

Fashion-consciousness among modern with-it women brought this country's clothing trade a turnover of 5,037,000 million Marks last year as opposed to only 4,447,000 million Marks in 1968.

Imports in the first ten months of 1969 rose by over 52 per cent on the previous year to 412 million Marks. At his time exports went up by only 11.2 per cent to 287 million Marks. The balance of trade deficit in the clothing industry rose from eighteen million Marks to 125 million.

These figures were released by the Federal Republic Women's Outer Garments' Industrial Union.

Chief import country was France with 122 million Marks' worth (a rise of 37 per cent on 1968). Second came Italy, where the increase in imports last year was from 57 million Marks to 116 million Marks, a 104 per cent jump.

(Hannoversche Presse, 11 March 1970)

Butter mountain cost 1,300 million Marks last year

Costs in 1969 for the European Economic Community's butter problems - the expense of storing the immense surpluses known as the "butter mountain" and the money needed for dispensing cheaply with some of this excess butter - stood at 1,300 million Marks.

This figure was announced recently by Agriculture Minister Josef Ertl in Bundestag Question Time.

Ertl claimed that a free supply of surplus milk to all schoolchildren in the EEC would cost 1,060 million Marks, if every child were given a quarter of a litre at morning break.

If students were to be included in such a scheme it would cost 1,500 million Marks.

In this way the butter mountain could be cut by 60,000 tons or 85,000 tons if students were included and the saving would be 565 million Marks in the first case and 713 million Marks if students received free milk.

But Josef Ertl pointed out that the chances of such a free milk supply being introduced were slim.

investments, there is to say, tomorrow's growth potential is being sacrificed. Even then it will take a long time for overemployment figures to drop, tension on the labour market to subside, wage demands and wage agreements to become more modest, consumer demand to decline and finally the tough competition for customers to bring (relative) stability to price levels.

Where other countries have not succeeded the Federal Republic will fail, too. We, alas, will not be able to keep prices stable during an economic boom. Some must take action to see that our economy's growth potential is restricted. On 6 March the climb-down began. And nobody can be sure that it will not end at the bottom of the abyss.

Anyway, calm can return after the storm. In an interview with Die Zeit, Karl Klasen said: "We have no more demands to make of the government. This record bank rate is a strong enough application of the brakes. From now on the economist's slogan must be: no more."

Dieter Stolze (Die Zeit, 13 March 1970)

TOWN PLANNING

Fourth attempt to pass slum clearance legislation

A renewed attempt, the fourth, is now being made in Bonn to pass a bill for tidying up our cities. The three previous attempts that have been made since 1965 have become bogged down in the welter of vested interests that are in conflict with such legislation.

Meantime we are growing more and more aware with each passing day that time is running out if our cities are to be tidied up and developed at reasonable cost.

An estimate dating from the years 1964-65 showed that about one million houses must be demolished since they can neither be satisfactorily repaired nor modernised at a reasonable price.

But the way a few property owners cling to their houses often delays the tidying up process by several years.

On sites where it is planned to build schools, universities, hospitals and sports centres a few people are defending their own personal interests to the detriment of the general public's interest.

As soon as the first rumours of demolition plans or projects to build on a site start to circulate land prices soar to unheard of heights.

The further out from their nucleus big cities stretch the more expensive potential building sites become in what was once the suburbs.

Landowners and speculators often ask more than one hundred times as much for a piece of land as they paid for it ten or fifteen years ago.

In certain cases today there is already a legal basis for compulsory purchase. Basic Law says this is permissible when it is for the general good. But often local councils are willing to pay up whatever price they are asked rather than enter into lengthy legal proceedings.

Transport Minister Georg Leber worked out that in one case in Munich the speculator had got away with a price increase of no less than 26,781 per cent!

Between 1962 and 1968 the prices of building sites in the Federal Republic increased on average by one hundred per cent.

This figure does not include lands formerly used for farming that has since been commandeered for building purposes.

It is not only in education and further education that the next few years will show whether we in this country are ready for the new millennium.

CDU regional assembly prime ministers have called the present bill for tidying up our cities and rebuilding insufficient.

But their objections have not been completely in accord with those raised in the CSU governed state of Bavaria. And the CDU/CSU amendments should not rule out the possibility of coming to a reasonable compromise.

The Christian Democrats feel that a bill of their own is indispensable considering the political importance and financial involvement of such measures. It is reckoned that the cost of tidying up our cities, slum clearance and rebuilding will amount to 200,000 million Marks in the next ten years.

Like earlier bills the new one makes provision for property owners to keep their possessions as far as possible when slum areas are pulled down. People affected by slum clearances may be offered similar sites or sites at the same value. There are also plans to provide compensation in the form of joint property or real estate.

Apart from tidying up schemes the new bill also includes measures for development. These include building on or

extending new districts, building of new estates in industrial and trade zones on the perimeters of large built-up areas or in underdeveloped localities. Development measures and resettlement projects within the framework of tidying up and slum clearance schemes should as far as possible provide property for a more extensive strata of society. Measures such as these are, however, limited in that local councils often find their hands tied when sites and properties change ownership.

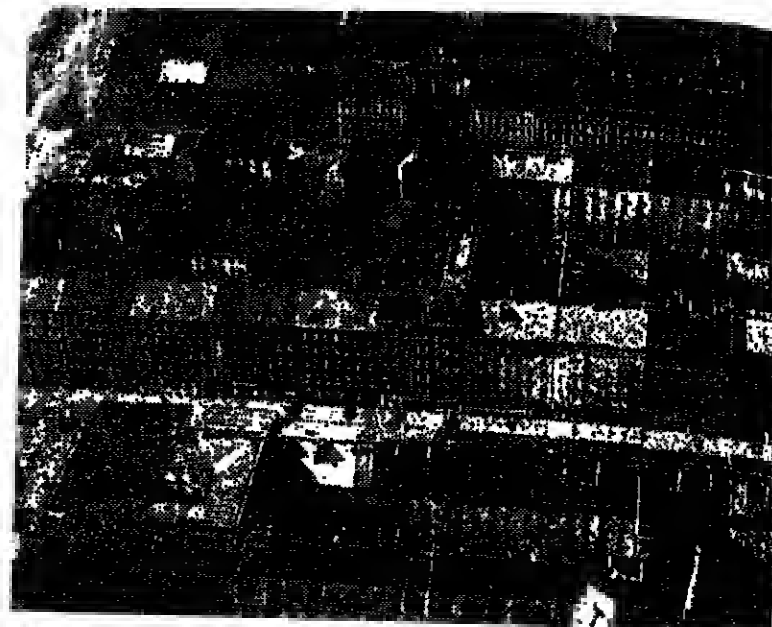
One answer to this problem is to hand over property and sites to companies which are then bound to pay the previous owner profit bearing shares. Such a solution would however only be attractive if the newly cleared sites were used to build as many factories and offices as possible and not just magnificent town halls which bring in no profits.

In areas of large cities marked out by the local council for demolition, slum clearance and rebuilding projects sites can only be sold, rented, with the permission of the council. This permission can be refused if there are grounds for believing that sale of a site would be an obstacle to slum clearance programmes.

Permission can also be refused if the agreed price is in excess of that laid down before the tidying up process began. So there remains this indirect price pegging.

Confiscation of property should only take place in the most extreme cases and only then when a legally binding rebuilding scheme has been drawn up. Compulsory demolition plans too may only be implemented when a rebuilding scheme has been agreed upon.

In a slum clearance area the local council has first refusal for buying up sites and cannot be charged extortionate



Wilhelmstrasse tenement blocks, an entire district scheduled for slum clearance in West Berlin borough of Kreuzberg.

prices for them. In addition to this there is legislation to state that any attempt to sell such a property or site to a third party without the council's permission will give the council the right to buy up the land at the pegged price.

Critics of the bill call this legislation "a simplified right of confiscation." Arranging fair compensation rates for sites bought compulsorily was one of the main causes of friction when the previous bills were presented to the Bundestag. In the new bill it is stated clearly that price increases that have occurred simply with the prospect of demolition in mind will not be considered in compensation awards.

One exception is when the property owner has by chance raised the value of his property at his own expense. This will prevent the danger of slum houses within a slum clearance area proliferating. This can come about when a district in a city is declared a slum clearance zone but several years pass before the old is cleared away and the new built.

Provision is also made for tenants or

Small computers have a big future

Some of these companies, Kienzle, Nixdorf and Philips Elmat, the building of bridges across the

glacis, which together hold the largest Öresund between Copenhagen and Malmö, the market have formed a company, across the Great Belt between Ny-

common interest company in Copenhagen and Korsør and across the Fehmarn

decide jointly how to present the belt between Puttgarden and Rødbyhavn.

All three bridges are absolutely essential for speedy access to the projected

airports. Of the three, which between them will connect Scandinavia with the Continent,

the bridge between Puttgarden in this country and Rødbyhavn on the Danish

island of Lolland will be the longest at just over twelve miles.

In 1962 the Fehmarn-Lolland Association was set up to carry out preparatory studies and lay a sounder ground-

work for the gigantic bridge project than the wishful thinking it has long been.

A number of tricky questions had to be answered before a decision could be made as to whether the bridge was feasible.

What is the structure of the seabed? What force will the wind bear down on a bridge? Could ice damage the piers? In which direction does the sand on the seabed drift?

A working party headed by Professor Jørgensen of the University of Hamburg estimated the volume of traffic to be expected over the next few years. At present roughly 400,000 vehicles a year use the Fehmarn ferries, the exact number fluctuating from month to month.

In May 1969, for instance, roughly 25 per cent more motorists used the ferries than in May 1968. In 1967 1.5 million tons of road and rail freight were carried and the amount is increasing from one year to the next.

According to the estimates the Fehmarn Belt bridge will be used by 1.5

TRANSPORT

Gigantic road and rail bridge to span Fehmarn Belt



industriekurier

travellers on the Copenhagen Express, which calls at Passau, Regensburg, München, Hannover and Hamburg on its way from Vienna, still have to make a short sea journey.

So do the two million people a year who travel between Denmark and this country by car or train via Rødby. Even if they only live on Lolland, the Danish

land immediately opposite Fehmarn, they must cross the Fehmarn Belt by ferry. The twelve-mile crossing presents no

problem for the ferries operated by DSB, the Danish State Railways and this country's Bundesbahn but travellers have to wait up to

first time to offer financial aid particularly in the holiday season. It plans to provide for the railway ferries each carry up to

million Marks between 1971 and 1975, 500 passengers and 300 cars, or 35 From 1974 onwards firm annual car and railway carriages.

are to be included in the budget. Despite Bundesbahn plans to build a

larger ferry to replace Deutschland and Theodor Hauss, the present incumbents, built in 1953 and 1957 respectively, the

Fehmarn Belt ferry continue to be a better share in the measures of bottleneck.

The reason why this is inevitable is clear slums and rebuild cities. The reason why this is inevitable is clear slums and rebuild cities.

There will be tough battles even though they work on a completely different basis. Oddly enough, it now

looks as though car and train are to be added to this centralised by yet another mode of transport

and the regional assemblies will use the aeroplane, otherwise a deadly rival. mad to get their fair share of the Denmark and Sweden have agreed to

ment subsidies. Christine Rørdal, a joint major international airport

(Frankfurter Neue Presse, 12 March 1970, Saltholm Island in the Öresund, the narrow channel between Copenhagen and

South-West Sweden. This decision will considerably accelerate the building of bridges across the

Klanzia, Nixdorf and Philips Elmat, the building of bridges across the glacis, which together hold the largest Öresund between Copenhagen and Malmö,

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million motor vehicles a year alone on completion. By 1980 when, it is hoped, the bridge will be in use, there will be twenty million motor vehicles in this country alone.

By the end of this decade at the very latest the ferries will be completely overwhelmed by the volume of traffic. A toll roughly equivalent to the present ferry fare would provide sufficient cover for the estimated construction costs of 1,300 million Marks to make the bridge economically feasible too.

Designers are working in terms of rail travel across the Belt at 125 miles an hour and no speed limits for motor vehicles.

The Fehmarn-Lolland Association's research expenditure, 4.25 million Marks so far, is paid for by the 35 members, who include the Federal Republic steel industry, a consortium of German, Scandinavian, French and Italian civil engineering firms, the state government of Schleswig-Holstein, Lübeck and Hamburg Electricity Board.

The 4.25 million Marks have not been paid entirely in cash. Hamburg Waterworks and other members of the association have made their contributions in the form of goods and services, the loan of engineers, for instance. Only recently has taxpayers' money been made available.

In addition to being a transport link the Fehmarn Belt bridge is also planned to carry electric power, natural gas and water from one country to the next, making underwater cables and pipelines unnecessary.

Scandinavia will be directly linked to the Continental power grid and should the Danes be unsuccessful in their search for natural gas along the North Sea shelf gas could be piped in to solve Copenhagen's power problems.

Water from Lake Vinön in Sweden, which is ten times the size of Lake Constance, could be pumped to Holland in four pipelines each two metres in diameter at a rate of twenty cubic metres a second. Even in Holland drinking-water from Scandinavia is an interesting proposition.

Containerisation a slow starter

Despite a good start containerisation is not doing as well as it might be, particularly inland. Great store is being set by the Containerisation '70 exhibition, to be held in Munich from 21 to 25 October.

120 firms, including thirty foreign exhibitors, have already booked stands on the six-and-a-quarter-acre site. In view of the difficulties outlined the exhibition will concentrate on containerisation inland.

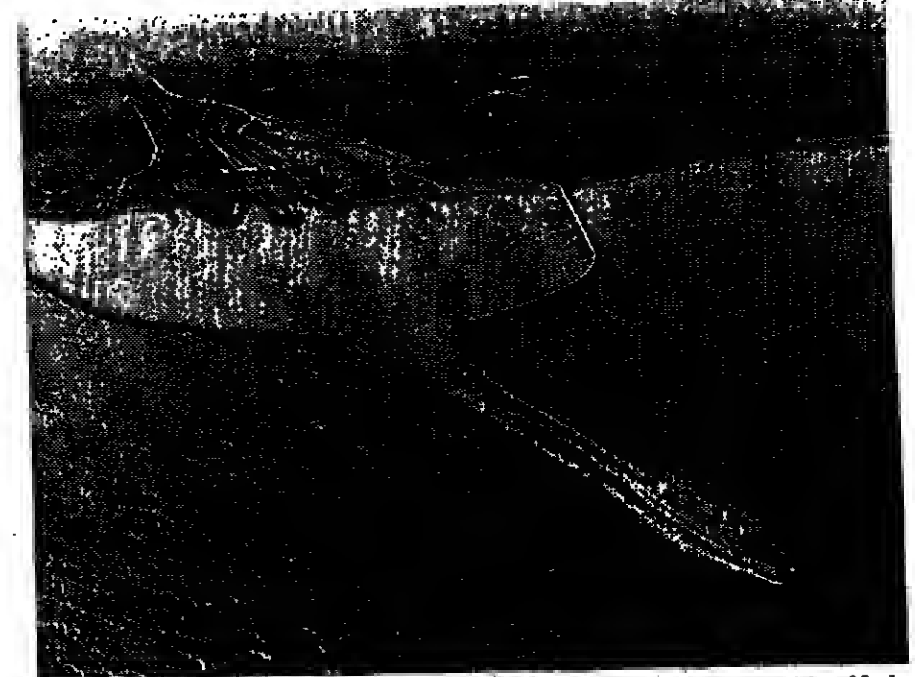
Günter Schmidtammer, manager of Thyssen-Industrie and chairman of the exhibitors' advisory council, feels that the

unused capacity is due to a lack of information on the possibilities of container carriage among forwarding agents and hauliers.

The organisers accordingly propose first foremost to inform. To this extent there is no reason why the exhibition should not be held in addition to the Hamburg container fair.

The Munich exhibition will not be a sales fair and has no intention of being a conference. Provision of information is the primary purpose of a conference on Central Disposition in Combined Freight Traffic to be held at the same time as the exhibition.

According to the estimates the Fehmarn Belt bridge will be used by 1.5



Puttgarden ferry docks, for which the Bundesbahn is to receive 120 million Marks in compensation when the projected road and rail bridge to Denmark is completed. (Photos: Hanselische Luftfoto GmbH, H. H. Luft, Hamburg Nr. 139/67)

Incorporating the pipelines in the bridge would not only be less expensive than laying seabed cables and pipelines; the installations would also be easier to inspect and service.

The longest bridge in the world, crossing the twelve miles between the two islands as the crow flies, the Fehmarn Belt bridge will call for enormous amounts of material: 250,000 metric tons of steel, which is equivalent to the weight of 312,000 Volkswagens, 370,000 tons of cement, 1.75 million cubic metres of aggregate and ten million cubic metres of sand.

Embankments are to be built out into the shallows, followed by a concrete bridge. The two halves will be linked by a 2.2 mile (3.5-kilometre) steel centre-section with 223 feet (68 metres) clearance over the compulsory shipping lane.

Shipping (110,000 vessels a year, which is a fair number despite the 325,000-odd ships that pass through the English Channel) will pass through openings 650 yards wide. The pylons supporting the centre-section will be 705 feet high.

Practical preliminaries for the construction of the bridge have been completed. Legal experts are now having their say. Every conceivable legal complication that could arise in connection with this gigantic international project must be considered. And there is no lack of tricky issues.

Are the frontiers of Denmark and this country to be extended to the middle of the bridge?

Will food and drink be inexpensive in the restaurant suspended from the middle of the bridge? Cigarettes and tobacco too? Or is it not to be a duty-free zone?

Who can demand donations from whom should a Librarian sail on board an American freighter be hit by a bottle a French motorist intended to throw into the sea?

(Industriekurier, 12 March 1970)

Every fifth car changed hands last year

Every fifth motor vehicle registered in the Federal Republic and West Berlin changed hands last year, according to statistics released by the Federal motor vehicle registration office in Flensburg.

A total of 3,035,044 cars and 39,667 motor-cycles were reregistered, an increase of 15.9 and 16.9 per cent respectively over the 1968 figures. On 1 January 1970 nearly sixteen million motor vehicles were on the roads of this country.

(Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung für Deutschland, 11 March 1970)

mensions is intolerable! It does not conform with standard pallet sizes.

The large number of manufacturers is probably the main reason why too little backbone has been shown. Standardisation has suffered as a result. Last year an estimated 10,000 to 14,000 containers were manufactured in this country. Capacity was probably sufficient for the manufacture of several times as many.

This overcapacity has not been unduly apparent since the economy has looked up again. To take one specific example, 47 bids were made for one particular order during the recession. Only four manufacturers bid for a repeat order not long ago. Even so, it can be assumed that this overcapacity is latent and would become apparent again in the event of a renewed recession.

At first glance containerisation seems inevitably to involve extra expense, involving as it does increased transshipment of a load from one mode of transport to another. According to Schmidtammer this additional expense is so negligible that it has next to no effect on the general savings that result from the use of containers.

(Industriekurier, 10 March 1970)

TOURISM

Cheese, wine
and scenery
in the Allgäu

CHRISTIAN WELT

Even experts are flummoxed when it comes to deciding where Allgäu begins as the traveller approaches the Alps from the north. They speak of an imaginary line running through Wangen, Memmingen and Kaufbeuren.

Agricultural experts have the best answers for this mystery. They say that Allgäu starts where agriculture ceases and cattle breeding begins.

No wonder, when Allgäu has almost twice as many cattle as people. Including calves there are about half a million of them. The cows are kept for cheese production and as they are not permitted to leave any ensilage they are kept for as long as possible on mountain pastures.

In Allgäu, however, these are not like in Upper Bavaria and Austria called Alpine pastures (Almen) but Alps (Alpen). Those who want to study cattle breeding in Allgäu should be in Oberstdorf every year on 13 September at the cattle show. These are the greatest festival of the year for the Allgäu farmers. They are also held in Pfondert and Hildelang.

In Oberstdorf there are usually about 800 heads of cattle on show to 12,000 spectators. Judges award prizes.

A similar correspondence is found between "those on show" and "those spectating" a few days later at the beer competition. This is a traditional popular festival and usually about one hundred Alpine dwellers each sporting a splendid face of hair combed for prizes for his year's growth watched by 1,500 cheery onlookers.

Cows give Allgäu its character in the true sense. All over the hills and valleys you can hear the sound of cowbells and when wandering along the mountain paths the melodies of cowbells are everywhere.

One fifth of Allgäu is taken up by mountains. There are 225 peaks, 175 rocky summits and the other fifty grass covered heights. One hundred and forty-five of them are over 2,000 metres high. Sixty are suitable for climbers but ninety can be climbed by any energetic person without difficulty.

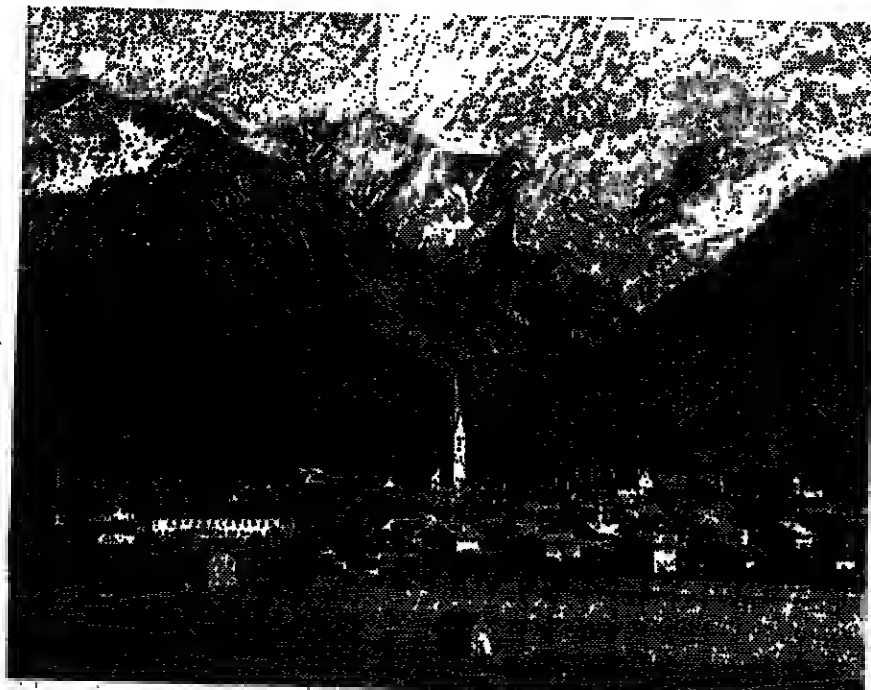
The highest Federal Republic peak in the Allgäu Alps is the 2649 metre (8,690 feet) high Mädelegabel. The frontier runs over the summit of this mountain, which is the highest point of the Federal Republic.

Emmentaler and beer cheese go well with the local brew

Nesselwang (coat of arms - three herons) is also chasing Oberstdorf's popularity. It hopes to make its beautiful situation an attraction for fresh-air therapy seekers. Nesselwang has a tourist village and has recently built a heated swimming pool. Much larger holiday resorts have cast envious eyes on this.

One curiosity is Nesselwang's church. Even Theodor Heuss, asked to guess when it was constructed was way out. It was built in 1904 - around the older and smaller church.

No district name in Allgäu is printed quite so often as Pfondert, which consists of thirteen separate districts but with a total population of only 1,000. Eight of these sub-districts of Pfondert are reached along one street like a chain of magnificence.



Oberstdorf, an idyllic skiing resort in the Allgäu

(Photo: Archiv/Helmhuber)

has the only glacier in Allgäu, Schwarzmilzferner.

The major town in Allgäu is Kempten which battles for the oldest town in Germany title with Trier.

Kempten consists of an old town, which developed from the Roman Campodunum, and a so-called new town, which grew up from an abbey founded by King Pippin.

Both parts were forcibly united by Bavaria in 1818, and before that, the chronicles tell, they hated each other like poison, for more than half a millennium.

Kempten-Alstadt considered Kempten-Neustadt foreign territory and vice versa. Each of the towns had different laws, different currency, a different army, and after the Reformation a different religion.

Thirty years after the unification of Kempten the railways came into Allgäu. The city council sat to discuss whether the two border guard houses on the frontier between the old town and new town should be turned into two religiously segregated railway stations.

The people of Allgäu are not only exponents of a thousand arts, they are also as they say "g'störrendig", that is to say stubborn.

But tourists who come there for a holiday or curative treatment notice none of this stubbornness.

Since Oberstdorf claimed the title of this country's most visited health resort (with the exception of the spa) and became popular owing to this healthy climate, which is ideal for fresh-air therapy several other places have cast jealous eyes on the town and hope to steal some of its thunder.

The neighbouring town of Fischen (its arms show two fish) is one of the chief competitors. Fischen was the first town in Allgäu to construct hotel-swimming baths and now has five.

cent pearls. But the total length of Pfondert is only six kilometres.

One of the attractions in Pfondert is the Falkenstein. At 1,268 metres (4,121 feet) up this mountain lies this country's highest ruined castle. Built in 1059 by the Bishop of Augsburg this castle was taken in the Swabian League Civil War and was no longer inhabited after the sixteenth century.

King Ludwig II of Bavaria considered the Falkenstein one of the most beautiful parts of his so beautiful state, and he wanted to build another of his fairytale castles on the summit. But his tragic death meant that this project was forgotten forever.

Tourist trade is the most important source of income for this area. The district of Sonthofen has more than

5,960 overnight guests for every hundred locals. Yet a typical Allgäu place of rest and relaxation such as Wertach is still today extremely important agriculturally.

In both Sennereien (Alpine dairies) on the Market square that has been burnt down five times since 1530 four Allgäuer Emmentaler cheeses are made every day. Not much? Well an Emmentaler cheese is rather the size of a tractor wheel, weighs ninety kilos (about 193 lbs.) and takes one thousand litres of milk to produce (about 1,800 pints).

One of these two Sennereien has a wall decorated in honour of the Kramer brothers, who invented Bierkase (beer cheese). One man from Wertach who made sledges showed how much he appreciated Bierkase by eating a three pound block of it in one go. But he had given himself an "unfall" advantage - he had already quaffed 25 half-litre mugs of beer!

No other Allgäu village enjoys such refreshing peace as the idyllically out-of-the-way Unterjoch.

It has been waiting in vain for years for the Deutsche Alpenstrasse to be extended over the last stretch from the magnificent Jochstrasse which affords so many beautiful sights.

Although the scenery all around Unterjoch in every direction is wonderful holidaymakers on hikes prefer to go eastwards along the bottom of the Sorgschrofen.

There, close by the border, there is a wine room, where young and old alike gather to try the local delicacy a Dürrensteiner Fleischchen.

Although no-one has yet solved the enigma of the sphinx: "where does Allgäu begin?", most people who have been there can tell you where it comes to an end.

The answer is Einödsbach. This is the most southerly place in the Federal Republic that is continuously inhabited and it is a very popular excursion resort.

It is a tiny settlement, round in shape and surrounded by mountains. It consists only of an inn, a couple of houses and a tiny chapel.

But on entering the tiny village the visitor is greeted by a large sign proudly displayed, saying: EINÖDSBACH, as though it were a major railway terminus.

Tourists usually leave Einödsbach to make the climb to the Rappenseehöhe from where they can set off along the wonderful Hallbronner Weg, which offers one of the most pleasant mountain walks in this country.

Allgäu has everything to offer the tourist. Beautiful scenery, good food - especially the local cheese - wines and walks. And for the more scientifically minded tourist there is a wealth of history to be explored in this charming area in the south of the Federal Republic.

Hermann Ulbrich-Haunibal

(CHRISTIAN WELT, 13 March 1970)

SPORT

NEWS IN BRIEF

Vital statistics

Fifty specialists are to go to the Federal Republic measuring statistics of more than 10,000 girls and children from the age of 65.

Changes in body measurements

height among women in this country. Invalid chair bound basketball players, the past ten years have given long blind cross-country runners and permanent system of measuring disabled athletes do not feel them-

The system for sizing women's "We engage in sport with the same which has been in use since 19th century as everyone else. We are just proved to be impractical."

The new measuring system has been in use since 19th century as everyone else. We are just proved to be impractical."

There can be no doubt that doctors to a large extent recommend sport to the industry now has to deal with it. It is sad but true to say that the tion that is literally head and shoulders above the previous generation.

Experts say that one of the Hamburg alone 2,000 people a year women's basic measurements have been lasting physical injury as a result of ed so radically is a change in the accidents at work or on the roads.

crave for eating which came with it. More than 50,000 disabled people live of rationing in the fifties has died. Life expectancy by their handicap, and The Pill has contributed in many of them have lost touch with measure to the changing shape of modern society.

(Hannoversche Presse, 11 March)

Pipe smokers

Six pipesmoking women prove attraction at a happening in the wighofen pipesmokers club "an interest in sport because they fail to realise how important it is for them."

A competition was held to see could smoke a pipe for the longest of time without it going out. A time such an event had been held Rhineland-Palatinate.

The contestants were given three of tobacco to smoke for as long possible. Forty-seven people took puffing out clouds of smoke all day.

At the end of the competition the year-old graphic artist Dietmar Flück Ludwigshafen was declared the winner with a time of one hour, twenty minutes and 35 seconds.

The world slow-smoking record is by a Swiss woman who kept her grams of tobacco glowing for most three hours.

(STUTTGARTER ZEITUNG, 11 March)

See no evil

A visitor to Osnabrück Zoo group way to the director's office reported the theft of his spectacles, leaving a monkey.

While the visitor was studying the animals' antics the monkey who was quicker than the visitor's eye through the bars of its cage and saw the aforementioned object.

Asked whether he had not seen warning notice on the monkey's cage Habbargast visitor said: "My eyes were so poor. So I put on my glasses and forward to see what the sign said. In flash they were gone."

The sign read: "Do not lean over barrier. The monkeys may steal objects particularly spectacles."

(Hamburger Abendblatt, 5 March 1970)

Free Pill

Contraceptive pills for families financial straits will very shortly provided free by the Frankfurt welfare office.

The plans include a scheme to distribute the Pills at special family welfare sessions.

(Münchener Merkur, 4 March 1970)

Disabled athletes need
no one's sympathy

Disabled sport is movement therapy for people who are crippled but otherwise healthy. The cause of their physical handicap is immaterial. It can be an accident at work or on the roads, war injury or illness. In every case the doctor checks whether the patient is fit enough to engage in sport and recommends the best discipline for the individual disabled person.

Sport has a lot to offer, including tough competition. A condition of participation is that the contestant was last medically examined no more than six months beforehand.

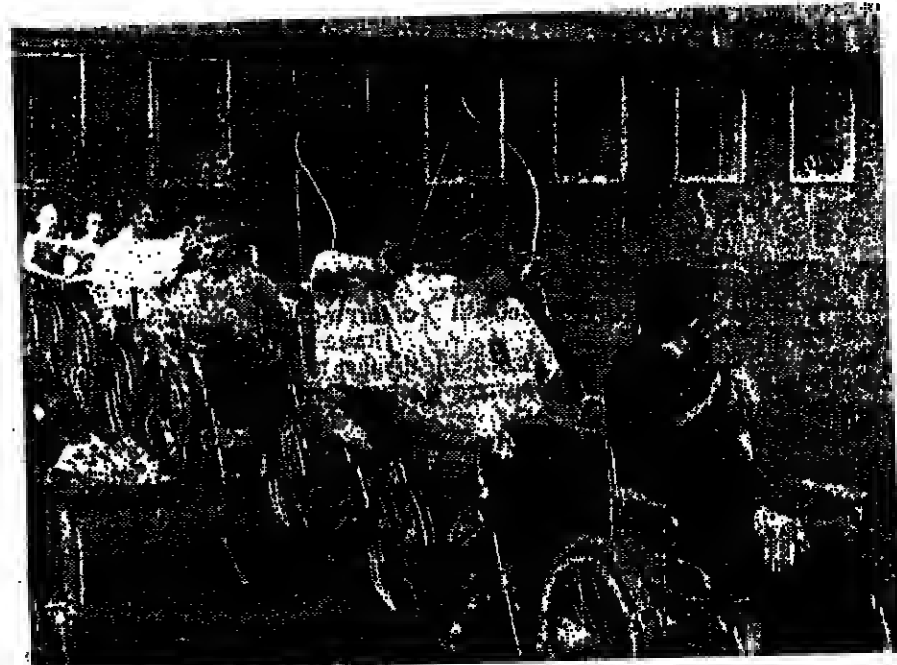
There can be no doubt that doctors to a large extent recommend sport to the industry now has to deal with it. It is sad but true to say that the tion that is literally head and shoulders above the previous generation.

"Organic damage is improved through sporting activity by means of development of the metabolism while the experience of sporting comradeship, a similar fate in respect of disablement and an increased feeling of self-respect favourably influence emotional disturbance."

The mere certainty of not being alone with their own physical handicap undoubtedly gives disabled athletes a definite advantage in the fight against their private fate, is sympathy called for?

"We're not ill, you know," says the blind chairman of Hamburg Disabled Sports Association. "Mind you, it is sometimes something of a struggle trying your hand at a new discipline."

"When rollball (a medicine ball with bells, five against five and a twenty-foot wide goal to defend) was first suggested



Archery from an invalid chair helps the disabled to regain their self-esteem.

(Photo: IFP)

to us I went along but decided that it was nothing for me. I am now an enthusiastic rollball player even though it is a really tough sport."

Rollball, basketball water polo and a couple other team sports played in the gymnasium are the disabled sportsmen's favourites. They were, of course, perfectly right not just to adopt traditional disciplines but to modify them slightly where the need arose. The blind, for instance, do the high-jump, but only from a standing start.

All disciplines are open in principle to all comers but in practice two categories of disabled athletes are grouped together: the blind and those suffering from paralysis of the spine, leaving them out of action from the waist down. Both are groups who badly need to do something about their otherwise rather isolated lives.

"There are parents who only take their

blind children for a walk in the evening because they are afraid of being seen," Msasch continues, "with the result that there are children who have no idea of the simplest exercises, such as running on the spot. Catering for disabled children, by the way, is one of our most important tasks."

The Federal Republic Disabled Sports Association, established on 3 July 1951, has 60,000 active members assisted by 3,000 instructors and seconded by 1,500 doctors.

Dr. Johannes Ludwig, medical superintendent of a Hamburg local authority body, is frank about the problem. "Sad to say," he comments, "only a relatively small number of people even realise that sport for the disabled exist. Shunned by the light of publicity, it plays far too minor a role in sporting life for its actual importance." (DIE WELT, 10 March 1970)

Keep trim with Trimmy

NATIONWIDE FITNESS CAMPAIGN



Trimmy, a cartoon man, is asking everyone to stretch their legs. On 16 March the Federal Republic Sports League launched the largest-scale ever keep fit campaign. The target group is the entire population, from Flensburg to Lake Constance.

Not only Chancellor Brandt has set his fellow-Ministers a good example by indulging in a cycling session. A good many other public figures are to participate in sporting spectacles to help the general public to snap out of their beer and tell feeling of an evening too.

Trimmy, a veteran of similar campaigns in Holland and Norway, is to appear on hoardings and matchboxes, in TV spots and more than eighty newspapers with hints on how to deal day-by-day with the dangers of sedentary living without at the same time setting up Olympic records.

He gives the thumbs up sign for a few knee bends twice a day, a brisk walk for the circulation and maybe a spot of long-distance running in the local park.

Slogans such as "Why not go dancing again?", "Try your hand at football again" and "Go for a drive, get out and run" are intended to provide a stream of new ideas for keeping fit.

Trimmy even recommends gardening as the way to fitness and health, equating an hour in the garden with five minutes long-distance running and half an hour of table tennis.

Horizontal bars are to be provided at a number of autobahn restaurants so that motorists can have a workout before returning to the nerve-racking business of driving.

There is no need to laugh. The reasons for the "Keep in trim with Trimmy" campaign are serious enough. Statistics show that 88 per cent of the population are seriously interested in sporting events.

but only twelve per cent get down to brass tacks and engage in sport themselves.

Forty per cent of women and 35 per cent of men in this country are overweight and often enough this is bad for health.

Women, over twenty and men over thirty retire from active sport because they feel work, family and other interests make too great demands on their time. Most of the impressive figure of ten million members of sports clubs and associations affiliated to the Sports League are children and young people.

When all is said and done, one man in two retires before his time for health reasons while people who keep up their sport until a ripe old age almost invariably keep fit.

In order to put pep into the hazy old

concept of public health the Sports League have commissioned Werbetung 2000, an advertising agency, to manage the campaign.

No one will lot on where the cash is coming from. No doubt industry is footing part of the bill and insurance companies may well be contributing towards the six million Marks the campaign is estimated to cost. Or could Käte Strobel's Ministry of Health be behind it all?

A fair amount of publicity is being provided free of charge. Newspapers and television are to provide advertising space and spots for nothing. Coca-Cola are to plaster 5,000 delivery vans with Trimmy posters and a manufacturer of swimwear is to pay for 300,000 swimming brochures. Unions and local authorities are to support the campaign by publicising Trimmy on notice-boards.

As a bird in the hand is a greater incentive than the mere feeling of being fit again the advertising agency have designed a badge for people who have followed Trimmy's advice and performed a certain number of recommended exercises.

Gerhard Hoffmann

(VORWARTS, 12 March 1970)

Aden	RA \$ 0.05	Colombia	cal. \$ 1.-	Peru	NT \$ 0.80	Malawi	11 d	Paraguay	O. 15.-	Roden	PT 5.-
Algeria	Al 10.-	Congo (Brazzaville)	P.C.F.A. 20.-	France	FF 8.-	Iran	10.-	Philippines	P. Phil 0.60	Tanzania	TA 0.20
Angola	Ang 10.-	Congo (Kinshasa)	P.C.F.A. 20.-	Ghana	G 10.-	Israel	12 d	Poland	Pol 1.-	Thailand	TH 0.20
Argentina	Arg \$ 10.-	Cuba	C 10.-	Germany	DM 1.-	Italy	10.-	Portugal	Port 1.-	Trinidad and Tobago	TT 0.20
Australia	Aus \$ 10.-	Czechoslovakia	Cz 10.-	India	I 10.-	Japan	Y 10.-	Romania	Rom 1.-	Tunisia	TU 0.20
Austria	A 10.-	Dominican Republic	DR 10.-	Kenya	K 10.-	Madagascar	Ma 10.-	Russia	R 10.-	Turkey	T 1.25
Belgium	B 10.-	Ecuador	E 10.-	Mexico	M 10.-	Mali	10.-	Senegal	S 10.-	Uganda	UG 0.20
Bolivia	B 10.-	El Salvador	ES 10.-	Morocco	M 10.-	Mauritania	Ma 10.-	Sierra Leone	SL 10.-	Uruguay	U 0.20
Brazil	B 10.-	Honduras	H 10.-	Nicaragua	N 10.-	Nepal	N 10.-	South Africa	SA 10.-	USA	US 0.20
Bulgaria	B 10.-	Hungary	H 10.-	Norway	N 10.-	Netherlands	N 10.-	Swaziland	SW 10.-	Venezuela	V 0.20
Burma	B 10.-	Indonesia	ID 10.-	Norway	N 10.-	Netherlands Antilles	N 10.-	Sweden	S 10.-	Yugoslavia	Y 0.20
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Canada	C 10.-	Israel	IL 10.-	Peru	P 10.-	Nigeria	N 10.-	Taiwan	T 10.-		
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